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The Democratic organs in the South are greatly troubled about the nomination of Henry J. Gardner as a candidate for Governor by the Americans of Massachusetts. They decry Gardner as an abolitionist, and make his nomination the basis of a charge that the Americans have affiliated with Freesoilism. They admit that Gardner stood up boldly and heroically against the whole anti-slavery party of New England in the [illegible] affair, and proved himself [illegible] a national man and an unflinching defender of constitutional right, and they cannot find against him one single charge that may not with equal truth and justice be made against every Northern Democratic office-holder or Democratic candidate, from the President himself down to the most insignificant custom-house employee, but it is necessary to their love for agitation that somebody should be abused, and they select Gardner as the object of their vile misrepresentations and abuse.

In the face of these declarations of the Southern Democratic organs, the Boston Bee, published at Gardner's own home, and a strenuous advocate of the election of his Republican competitor, N. P. Banks, says emphatically that Gov. Gardner has given his adhesion to the Philadelphia platform, and that if he ever had any anti-slavery opinions or proclivities he had "renounced his association with the anti-slavery men of Massachusetts, and gone voluntarily and wholly over to the Fillmore faction, and to the companionship of those who have no word of protest to utter against the aggressions of slavery."

But all this outcry against Gardner, and these charges of Freesoil affiliation against the American party in the North are only intended to distract attention from the Democratic party itself. They [illegible] tactics of the Democracy which were successfully [illegible] last year in the Presidential campaign. "It is a well remembered fact," says the New Orleans Crescent, "that during the last Presidential contest the American party was urged [illegible] implored to abandon its candidates, for the time [illegible] unite with the National Democracy in [illegible] as the only possible hope or chance [illegible] union or protecting the South. Amer[illegible] that if Black Republican Fremont [illegible] the most dire consequences would ensue [illegible] slave law would be repealed, the [illegible] be re-enacted, Kansas Territory [illegible] and then the Union would be [illegible] and the South forever done for. [illegible] it was even said that Gov. Wise [illegible] event of Fremont's election, [illegible] Virginia militia and seize the nation[illegible] many Americans were deceived by this cry [illegible] over to the National Democracy. [illegible] the South. Kansas will just as certainly [illegible] as if Fremont had been elected, and the Democratic party in the South are boldly called upon by their leaders to approve and applaud the Freesoil policy of the Democratic administration, in exerting all its power and influence to make Kansas a free State.

The course of the present and the preceding administration in reference to Kansas ought surely to [illegible] the South to a sense of the hypocrisy of the Democratic party in claiming to be the defenders of Southern rights. Look at the following brief history of Democratic government in Kansas furnished by the Knoxville Whig: "Reeder, a Northern Abolitionist, was the first Governor appointed by the Pierce dynasty, and after a short but infamous career of six months, he was removed from the field amid the [illegible] bitter curses of an outraged Southern people. Wilson Shannon, an Ohio Abolitionist, and a drunken vagabond, was next appointed by this same Pierce dynasty. After a short career of drunkenness, gambling, and land speculating, he [illegible] the Territory, having inaugurated a system of [illegible] that threatened to overrun all law, order, and decency. He was followed by a fit successor in the person of the notorious John W. Geary, another Pennsylvania Abolitionist, sent there by Pierce and his Cabinet. He stayed there but a short time and left, denounced for his perfidy and incompetency. Buchanan came into power, and he, with the advice and consent of Howell Cobb, Aaron V. Brown, Jake Thompson, and Gov. Floyd, sent out Robert J. Walker, another Pennsylvanian, who, having once lived in Mississippi, it was supposed would prove true to the South. But it turns out that Walker has proved a traitor to the South—has abandoned the creed of non-intervention, which was the watchword of the Buchanan party in the late Presidential [illegible], and is following in the footsteps of [illegible] illustrious predecessors' in favor [illegible] of the *Freesoil Democracy!*" With such a record it would become the Democratic organs to look at home for the manifestations of Freesoil proclivities. These charges of themselves are sufficient to employ all the ingenuity of the Democratic leaders, but they know full well that they are [illegible] and therefore they are trying to divert attention from them and to raise a hue and cry [illegible] Americans with which to occupy their [illegible] of the moment, while Freesoil Democrats [illegible] their own purposes.

[illegible] leaders of the Southern Democracy [illegible] of freesoilism are rapidly taking [illegible] manifest their luxuriant growth [illegible] and Texas and Kansas, the organs of [illegible] trying still to blind the people to the [illegible] their attention away from Kansas [illegible] election in Massachusetts. Last [illegible] was made by the Democracy to [illegible] attention to Kansas. This was the [illegible] Democratic speeches and editorials. [illegible] Democracy and pro-slavery Kansas [illegible] shrieked for "Buck and Breck" [illegible] in the North. All other questions [illegible] to make room for this all-absorbing [illegible] people of the South were implored to [illegible] The people of the North [illegible] to vote for Buchanan to defeat Fillmore [illegible] preserve Kansas from the clutches of the [illegible] Now it is evident that unless Kansas [illegible] free State all the power of the North[illegible] Democracy will be utterly gone, and we find the [illegible] administration and its appointees [illegible] make Kansas freesoil and the [illegible] party in Kansas openly supporting an [illegible] for Congress and claiming his [illegible] on the score of his free State proclivities. [illegible] Democratic organs are afraid of the Kansas [illegible] they don't want the people of the [illegible] to look thitherwards; and for this reason they [illegible] to attract attention to the Governor's election in Massachusetts while a freesoil *Democratic* [illegible] is being elected in Kansas.

[illegible] Northern wing of the Democracy demands [illegible] and the Southern Democracy are called [illegible] to preserve the integrity of the [illegible] Democratic leaders think they have the [illegible] securely attached to the fortunes of their party [illegible] that the South may at any time be as easily [illegible] induced to support freesoil Democratic [illegible] was persuaded to support the Kansas-[illegible] In fact, the Southern Democracy must now [illegible] to the demands of the free[illegible] wing of the party or see the whole party divided [illegible] The New Orleans Crescent has [illegible] "The [illegible] has proved as disastrous to the Democracy of the South as a defeat [illegible] have done. She now finds her strength [illegible] she now finds those, who [illegible] most clamorous about Southern [illegible] and Northern invasion, tamely cringing to [illegible] demands of the North, urging submission as [illegible] to the safety and success of the party.

"The South has suffered herself to be placed in a [illegible] where she [illegible] her rights nor de[illegible] her [illegible] the [illegible] Democracy [illegible] We should not [illegible] surprised to hear that the Northern Democracy [illegible] the repeal of the Fugitive [illegible] leaders of Southern Democracy [illegible] a matter of necessity, in order to secure the peace and harmony of the great National Democratic party. These are some of the benefits the South has gained by uniting with the National Democracy. If she will continue this union, the day is not far distant when the South will occupy but a small place in the affairs of the nation. Democracy has been her worst enemy, and it remains to be seen, when this has been so fully demonstrated, whether she dares cut loose from it."

PILLOW.—Our readers are already informed that this ghost of a mock hero is out in the newspapers as if nothing had happened to him. Pillow has rejoined to Gen. Hitchcock. He has "appeared" to the public. Doubtless the apparition in most quarters will provoke merely a stare of contempt. As, however, the stalking phantom has honored us with a special visitation, we shall offer no apology for paying it the respect of an emphatic recognition.

The most salient features of Pillow's rejoinder, after [illegible] interminable length, are vulgarity and silliness. In fact, the torch of analysis, when applied to the pile of fagots, leaves nothing else that is appreciable. The document is a happy expression of the man.

The shade or goblin or hobgoblin of Duck river begins his tissue of mingled coarseness and folly by asserting that in his "recent address to the people of Tennessee" he was "careful to avoid everything of a personal or party character." This is rich. It promises gloriously for what is to come. To be sure, Pillow distinctly insinuated in his address that Mr. Trist was a very shabby sort of person, and declared expressly that Mr. Polk "was not satisfied to place the honor of the country, and his administration, in his hands *alone*." It is true that this pink of decorum went out of his way to charge John Tyler with ex[illegible]ing, during the negotiation of the Washington Treaty, five hundred thousand dollars of the secret service fund to purchase the political press of the State of Maine. It is most true that the whole aim and tenor of his address was to convict Gen. Scott of urging, against his earnest opposition, a measure "dishonoring the government, and disgraceful to our army," and, subsequently, of exerting his utmost energy to wither the blooming laurels on the brow of his victimized inferior. Yet this high exemplar of propriety "was careful to avoid everything of a personal character!" He seems amazed, indeed, that his address, so purely impersonal, has aroused the sensibilities of any one. Injured hero!

Thus rewarded for the delicate forbearance of his address, it is not to be wondered at that Pillow, in his rejoinder, sacrifices his better instincts, steps from the pedestal of his dignity, gets down on a level with slang-whangers, and, without hesitation or restraint, puts forth the whole of his rare powers of scurrility and detraction. Whether it is to be wondered at or not, he certainly does this, and with a gusto, moreover, which vividly suggests the effort that the vaunted propriety of his address must have cost him. His innate grossness, so sternly repressed, at length has "ample room and verge enough." Never have we read a more sickening diatribe. He repeats with malicious embellishments the insinuations and assertions of his address concerning Mr. Trist, abuses the "man Hitchcock" in a strain of the lowest and most disgusting Billingsgate, and, finally, represents Gen. Scott, in so many terms, as playing the game of "open and shut" with Santa Anna in Mexico, "the stake being the lives and blood of our army, and Santa Anna having '*the bold*.'" In short, Pillow luxuriates in the very profanity of abuse. His calumniation of General Scott is absolutely atrocious. We are perfectly confident that he couldn't utter personally in any town or village in the United States what he has just laid before the country on paper without running the imminent risk of being tarred and feathered and carried out on the sharp edge of a rail to the nearest duck pond. And, with all our repugnance to lawless acts, we do not hesitate to say that he is infinitely more deserving of this treatment than of elevation to a seat in the American Senate. The miserable popinjay pollutes the air he breathes.

As to the effect of his rejoinder, as such, it of course amounts to nothing. No man, unless positively demented, resorts to slander and vituperation, if he has either facts or arguments at his command. And Pillow deals in slander and vituperation alone. Even his attempts at explanation, which are few and contemptible, partake of the prevailing spirit of defamation. He denies, for example, the inferential allegation or remark of Gen. Hitchcock that he was a spy upon Gen. Scott in terms that show him to be as consummate an ignoramus as he is a numskull and braggart. Gen. Hitchcock's statement, on the authority of Mr. Trist, respecting the plan of the battle of Contreras, he disposes of by saying that Mr. Trist "*lied*." The great point of Gen. Hitchcock's letter—the fact that in a council of general officers our mock hero spoke in favor of the proposition which according to himself he had strongly opposed in conference with Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist the day before, and which, according to the same authority, he opposed in like manner the day afterwards—he yields without a struggle. He owns up. He acknowledges that he supported the measure in the council, but says he did so *in conformity with his agreement to suspend his opposition until better satisfied as to his duty*. That is to say, he promised Gen. Scott in the day to suspend his opposition to the measure until he should have time to reflect upon it; in conformity with this promise he supported the measure at night; and the next day, as the fruit of his intervening reflections, he came out in deadly opposition to it. He supported the measure at night because he had agreed, for the sake of reflection, to suspend his opposition; and the next morning, in consequence of reflection, he opposed it more earnestly than ever. What unspeakable nonsense! Not even the immortal contradiction of Falstaff is more exquisitely absurd.

One word more, and we dismiss this ridiculous apparition to the shades. Pillow, preliminary to the exertion of all the little force he possesses against the reply of General Hitchcock, announces, with a flourish, that he is ready at all times to make good the statements of his address, if any "*gentleman*" will dispute them. It so happened that the very day on which this sounding proclamation was written, Gen. Scott published a card, in which he not only disputed the statements of Pillow's address, but certified on his spotless honor that they were *substantially and essentially false*. Now, we invite Pillow, not respectfully, for we feel no respect for him, but with lofty and pure contempt, to redeem his vainglorious promise. Let him make good the statements of his address, if he can. Let him attempt it, if he dare.

THE "MOLLY MAGUIRES."—A new Democratic secret political association has been organized in Philadelphia, under the title of the "Molly Maguires." The Philadelphia Bulletin describes it as follows:

> It is an Irish Democratic Political Association, secret and "oath bound," like the "Know Nothing" order, which, under the regular, open name of the American Union Benevolent Association, exercises a controlling influence in Democratic nominating Conventions. We do not know how the members are distinguished, but it is understood that the [illegible] green lanterns which hang over the platform at the calls in Independence Square on Thursday evening were the signals of the order. The officers were all Irishmen, and the prominent members are among the most conspicuous wire-workers in the party. The confusion at the late Convention at Spring Garden Hall was occasioned by a fight between the "Mollys" and the American Democrats, both factions having candidates for nomination in the field. Many of the "[illegible]" hold office under the Federal Administration in this city. As the order is entirely a Catholic affair, we imagine there will be trouble in the ranks of the [illegible]: we hear growling even now from American Democrats, to the effect that the "Mollys" hold too many offices already.

We suppose the "Mollys" have an organization in Cincinnati, for the native Democrats there have been obliged to repudiate the ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention. The cause assigned for the repudiation is the overweening and controlling influence of the Irish Catholic Democrats in the nominating Convention. The Democratic party is rightly served. It courted and truckled to this foreign Catholic influence until it has aspired to a tyrannical control of the party. They will be sick of it ere long, and then abuse of Catholics and proscription of the Irish will be terrible indeed.

The Democrat acknowledges that Gov. Ransom, the Democratic candidate for Congress in Kansas, was a freesoiler ten years ago, but says: "Gov. Ransom's views now, as expressed by the convention that nominated him, are sound and national." This evasion is very amusing. Whatever may have been the views of the convention, the fact is plain that the election of Gov. Ranson is advocated by *Democratic organs* in Kansas, not because his views "are sound and national," but because "he has never committed himself in favor of pro-slavery doctrines," and, "having come from a free State, it is to be inferred that he is a free State man." The acknowledgment that he was a freesoiler is unavoidable. The message to the Legislature of Michigan while he was Governor of that State is conclusive evidence of the fact. The Democratic organs which support him for Congress declare that "he has never committed himself in favor of pro-slavery doctrines;" so according to their own showing he is a freesoiler still. This is what the Democrat calls a "sound and national" man.

The Democratic organs which were a little while ago so furious in their denunciations of the American party in New Orleans have been greatly disconcerted by the exposition, from the official records, that more than four-fifths of the persons arrested and tried and punished for crimes and misdemeanors during the last two years were foreigners. They pretend now to bolster up their false accusations by the allegation that the American offenders in New Orleans and Louisville were not arrested. This dodge is unavailing. The courts and the grand juries were open to the complaints of all parties, and whenever there was occasion warrants could have been sued out and indictments found against Americans as easily as against foreigners. The simple fact is that there were very few native born criminals. The records prove this, and there is no avoiding the stunning effect of their evidence.

> "Had digged a ditch, he digged it deep—
> He fell in [illegible] to the same."

Gen. Pillow's electioneering letter proves as unprofitable as [illegible] attempt at constructing fortifications opposite to Cerro Gordo. He has dug the ditch on the wrong side. He directed the fire of his batteries against Gen. Scott and ex-President Tyler, but they have taken possession of his embankments and are pouring hot [illegible] into him while he lies prostrate in the ditch he [illegible] for his own protection.

THE QUESTION OF THE DUCHIES.—The question of the Duchies is mainly a Dutch question. Nevertheless, it may be briefly stated. Some time ago, the Diet of Holstein were invited to examine the project of a new Danish Constitution, which, although liberal in certain respects, was subversive of the old rights of the Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, according to which, though acknowledging the King of Denmark as their sovereign, they were independent States, governed constitutionally by their own laws, like Hungary previous to the revolution of 1848. The new Constitution, the provisions of which are to apply to the dependencies of the Danish Crown, of whatever nationality, ignores these rights entirely. Well, the Diet of Holstein examined the project, as it was invited to do, and has flatly refused even to discuss the subject, until the independent position of the Duchies, as parts of the Germanic Confederation, is acknowledged by the Cabinet at Copenhagen. This the Cabinet at Copenhagen declares that it can't do. It avers that it has already made every possible concession. Austria and Prussia stand at the back of the Duchies, and Louis Napoleon stands about midway between the two disputants, with rather a partial eye on Denmark. Such is the question of the Duchies.

It is not likely that it will proceed to extremes, though the antagonism of Danish interests and feelings on one side and the German generally on the other undoubtedly renders the matter somewhat difficult of adjustment. But the consequences to which the slightest spark of war might lead are too terrible to imagine that it may by possibility be kindled. The French Emperor will see to that. He would stamp it out in an instant. His own power depends on his sleepless vigilance in this respect, among others, and he has never yet proved false to himself. It is understood that he has already instructed his Ambassador at Vienna to convey to the German governments his wish for a spirit of moderation in their transactions with Denmark, such as will permit of the solution of the question by diplomacy alone. It can hardly be doubted that the German governments will take the hint, and the question of the Duchies be settled at an early day by one of those felicitous compromises in which the continental diplomatists take refuge when they can take nothing else.

We noticed the other day that Prof. Rogers, of this country, was a candidate for the professorship of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Since then, we have seen with infinite pleasure the announcement of his election. In this choice the University of Glasgow, while enriching her Faculty with one of the brightest names in American physics, has paid a fitting and handsome tribute to the universality of science. It is something, in this age of oppugnancies, to feel that there is at least one great fellowship whose profound and delicate relations no State or party jealousies can sully, and which not even trackless oceans can divide.

We are gratified to notice that the reception of Professor Rogers by the scientific men of Great Britain has been not only warm but distinguished. He was present at the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Dublin, in the early part of last month, and was the object of marked attention. The University of Dublin, on this occasion, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws, an honor which signifies a vast deal more on the other side of the Atlantic than it does here, and subsequently, by special invitation, he was one of the members of the British Association who visited the Earl of Rosse, of telescopic fame, at Birr Castle, Parsonstown, and examined the monster instrument with which that nobleman's name is linked in immortal fame. Our accomplished countryman, in short, has been covered with honors and besieged with courtesies. His advent has been welcomed with that hearty and graceful completeness in which Englishmen, when they undertake to be civil at all, are not surpassed by any other people on the globe.

The venerable Robert Walsh, writing from Paris to the New York Journal of Commerce, expresses the opinion that Russia "will avoid all community of position and relations" with England at Pekin. His opinion is founded on the assumption that Russia now has the start of England at Pekin, from whence he naturally infers that she would prefer to keep it. But, if we may credit the statements of a recent letter from St. Petersburg, this assumption would seem to be scarcely warranted. From these statements it appears that the authorities of the Celestial Empire have refused to admit the Russian Ambassador, Count Poutiatin, who attempted to proceed to Pekin by way of Maimetchin and Ourga. In consequence of this refusal, Poutiatin is stated to have sailed down the Amoor to Nikolaievsk with the intention of embarking there for Shanghae, where he will claim admittance a second time, and his demands will be enforced by a Russian squadron, which has just left Cronstadt under the command of Commodore Kuznetsoff, bound for the Chinese waters. It is thus probable that Russia is in little better odor at Pekin than England is, and still more probable that Russian and English ships will soon be fighting side by side against the obstinate Celestials. Whatever may be the private wishes of Russia, it is likely that circumstances will at an early day bring her into hearty cooperation with England, France, and the United States, as regards the great aims of the present controversy with China.

Professor Taylor Lewis, in his new work on the Bible and Science, expresses the opinion that "the most acute astronomers have been not only practical but avowed atheists." The poetical proverb, "An undevout astronomer is mad," has never had much currency with the thinkers. The truth is, it is not the astronomer, who goes behind the curtain of nature, and busies himself with the mere machinery of phenomena, but the simple observer, to whom the wondrous spectacle of the heavens addresses itself with the noblest effect. The astronomer, especially the "acute" astronomer, is too apt to lose the glorious *ensemble* of the firmament, in the elementary principles which uphold it. It is a rare combination of gifts indeed which enables one to dissect the universe without expelling God—to take the great organ of nature apart, and still be ravished by its pealing anthems.

While a majority of the members of the Democratic State ticket in New York were a few years since violent partisans of Van Buren and Freesoil, some of the most prominent of the Republican nominees were at the same period intense Hunkers or pro-slavery Locofocos, and as such were denounced by their present supporters as the most plastic of *dough-faces*. Mr. Jenkins, the Republican candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, when in Congress some years ago, actually *voted against the Wilmot proviso*. Certainly the humors of politics in this country have the true comedy flavor.

A correspondence has taken place between our Government and that of England, concerning the possessions of the Hudson's Bay Company south of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and within the Territories of Washington and Oregon. By the treaty of 1846, the right of sovereignty over this Territory was declared to be in the United States. The Hudson's Bay Company assert that their rights of property are the same as before. Servants of the Company have put in claims to portions of this land under grants to settlers, made by our Government. The controversy must be settled by negotiations with the English Government.

THE FORFEITURE OF PREEMPTION RIGHTS.—Twelve months is allowed from the date of settlement in which to prove up claims on offered lands. The question has been raised whether, where parties have been misled by erroneous information at the land offices in regard to the period of time in which they are bound to establish their claims that fact will exempt him from forfeiture.

It has been decided that he is bound to take notice of the legal inception of his claim, and to keep within the limitation provided by the statute. Failing so to do, he forfeits.

The Democrats are trying hard to imitate the Americans. They see that the Americans are right, but they can't get beyond the now obsolete forms of the organization of the American order. The Irish Catholic Democrats of Philadelphia have instituted a "secret oath-bound" political association, called the "Molly Maguires," the object of which is to rule *Amerikey*. It has fortunately begun with trying to rule the Democratic party. The consequence is "a shindy" at all the Democratic primary meetings, by way of practical illustration of Irish Catholic Democratic fitness for ruling the country.

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION OF PILLOW'S VERACITY.—Pillow asserts in his address to the people of Tennessee that Mr. Trist told him that Gen. Scott had furnished him with ten thousand dollars to pay over to Santa Anna, and that he had paid it accordingly. Gen. Scott in his card to the public says: "Being *morally certain* that Mr. Trist *never made such declaration*, it is almost useless to say that I never turned over a dollar to him for such or any other purpose whatever." In other words, Gen. Scott is "morally certain" that Pillow has told a willful falsehood!

RAILROAD MEETING.—The stockholders of the Virginia and Kentucky Railroad met in Abingdon, Va., on Wednesday, and elected D. Bush Floyd president, and W. B. Thompson, formerly of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, chief engineer. The contract for the grading and complete equipment of the road was let to contractors at $38,000 per mile, they to equip it with a locomotive for every ten miles, a passenger coach for every twenty miles, a box car for every five miles, and an open car for every mile.

Pillow flares up wrathfully at Gen. Hitchcock's intimation that he was in bed at San Augustine when the fight came off at Contreras. He would have the world believe that he was awake and alert for battle. If he was awake, no doubt he was on the *alert*.

> *Westmoreland.* Faith, Sir John, 'tis more than time that I were there, and you too; but my powers are there already: The king, I can tell you, looks for us all; we must away to-night.
> *Falstaff.* Tut, never fear me: I am as vigilant as a cat to steal cream.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

THURSDAY, Oct 1.

"Month of my heart," as poor Willis Gaylord Clarke in one of his beautiful poems termed October, dawned upon this morning with a cloudless sky and a balmy atmosphere. Even before dawn the city was alive and stirring, and by nine o'clock the business streets were thronged with masses of moving, breathing humanity, such as we have never seen outside of Broadway, New York. The greater portion of the multitude appeared to be tending towards the fair grounds, and omnibusses, carriages, wagons with springs and without springs, carts, and even drays were brought into requisition by the eager crowd. We have never met with so many impatient and hasty people. We have never seen the ladies—sweet creatures—so utterly disregardful, and the convenience of self so prominent as to-day. The conveniences for reaching the grounds are wofully deficient in all respects.

The fair grounds are about three and a half miles from the center of the city, and yet within the corporate limits. To get at them is one of the most difficult and disagreeable of possible adventures.—We, however, made the journey satisfactorily in an over-crowded omnibus, in a burly-burly procession of thousands of vehicles, through clouds of dust that were actually tangible, and were ushered into the gateway by a corps of gentlemen from the Republican office, to whom we are under peculiar obligations.

The grounds of the St. Louis Society are perfectly beautiful—more lovely and finished than those at home. They embrace fifty-six acres of land, agreeably diversified by forest trees, and arranged in style. The hand of taste and cultivation is displayed upon every side. The walks are graveled, shrubbery is planted out, and from a score of fountains crystal water is thrown in lovely jets and falls with a soothing, delicious murmur. The amphitheater is larger than that of Louisville, and is decorated in fine style. But in the vast crowd that filled its thousands of seats we missed that beauty and grace and indescribable charm of feature and manner that so preeminently characterise the ladies who attend the Kentucky fairs. Missouri is a worthy offspring of our glorious old State, but she falls far behind the mother commonwealth in producing noble looking women. We can apply to her that line of Horace—

> "Filia pulchra, mater pulchrior:"

The daughter is certainly beautiful; but the parent, how much more lovely!

Dusty and fatigued as we could not avoid being, we spent delightful hours to-day in walking over the grounds, and witnessing the varied panorama of life presented to our view. We found the Floral Hall an exact pattern of that at Louisville, and the display of fruits and flowers seemed to have been culled from the same gardens and orchards as those of the National Fair.

There is a fine exhibition of mechanical and agricultural implements, but a great deficiency in motive power. We noticed with pleasure that the Kentucky Harvester, of Miller, Wingate, & Co., was the constant center of attraction. Hundreds of steady farmers were continually congregated about it, and its beautiful movements caused frequent hurts of applause. Mr. James H. Miller, the senior member of the firm, was present superintending his popular machine. Dr. Goddard, of Munn & Co.'s works, Louisville, is also here, with a thresher and cleaner that is meeting with universal favor.

You have doubtless seen, by the full reports in the papers in this city, that old Kentucky has taken her full share of the liberal premiums. Wherever anything from our State has been entered, success has been the result. Kentucky horses and cattle cannot be defeated in any match that may be instituted yet. Of course the numerous Kentuckians here have been elated with due State pride by these signal triumphs.

The display of stock at the fair has not been extraordinary, although several specimens of Missouri growth were remarkably fine.

The fair has been, in all respects, successful—the receipts of the gate averaging $5,000 per day.—This has put the Directors in a good humor, and despite the popular panic relative to financial affairs, the Treasurer will doubtless balance his accounts with money in his purse.

Telegraphic dispatches from Louisville relative to the failures there have caused no talk save in the small circles of home folks here. The intelligence, however, has caused banks, brokers, hotels, and all sorts of brokers to refuse Kentucky money.

SE DE KAY.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESY.—The following note was recently sent to the Chief Magistrate of London by the French Minister:

> ALBERT GATE, Sept. 7, 1857.
> MY LORD MAYOR: I have received from the Emperor the following dispatch:
> "I send you £1,000 as my personal subscription in favor of the officers and soldiers so cruelly afflicted in India.
> "I also send you £400, the result of the subscription of the Imperial Guard.
> 'We have not forgotten the generous subscription of the Queen and of the English people at the time of the inundations.'
> "Receive, my Lord Mayor, the assurance of my high consideration.
> "The Ambassador of France,
> (Signed) "F. DE PERSIGNY.
> "I send herewith an order for £1,400."

This is delicate and graceful. Though doubtless leavened largely with selfishness, it has an air of high humanity about it that is pleasing. Certainly such gentle emulation becomes great nations, and small ones too, far more than the stern rivalry of arms.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.—Congress, at its last session, appropriated some twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of making explorations and verifying surveys which have already been made, of a ship canal near the Isthmus of Darien, to connect the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans by the Atrato and Truando rivers. The Secretaries of War and Navy were authorized by the same act to employ, under the direction of the President, such officers of the army and navy as might be necessary for the purpose. This important work is about to be undertaken by Lieut. Craven, of the Navy, and Lieut. Bradford and Dr. O'Hara, as his assistants. An officer of the army and some five or six engineers are to be added, and the party is expected to sail in a few days. From the intelligence recently received from the Isthmus, there is good reason to believe that the project of a ship canal between the two oceans is practicable.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company held yesterday, James Guthrie, H. D. Newcomb, Thos Quigley, B. J. Adams, A. O. Brannon, J. B. Wilder, and E. Underwood were unanimously chosen directors. This is as strong and able and efficient board as could possibly have been selected. The city, whose interest in the welfare of this enterprize is very great, may congratulate the Mayor upon selecting for the city vote the names of these gentlemen, whose experience, good judgment, and well-known practical ability in business matters guarantee renewed vigor in the prosecution of this great work and a prudent and economical management of the financial.

THE KANSAS GRIPE.—The editor of the Knoxville Whig says the Democratic party is suffering with a severe attack of the *Kansas gripe*. It is a troublesome disease and will yet cause the death of Democracy. The Kansas-Nebraska platform is like General Pillow's ditch—*all on the wrong side*—and the Democratic party has tumbled into it. Day after day we encounter among our Democratic exchanges lamentations over the downfall of Democracy like the following from a Democratic paper in Arkansas:

> We again repeat that there is not a Democrat at all familiar with the journals of the day who does not behold with deepest apprehensions the widening breach that is daily and hourly gulphing the life-blood of the party.

WHAT CONGRESS DID.—A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman says:

> Of the many capital hits which Mr. Payne made in his speech, I may repeat one in allusion to the Black Republican Congress, which, he reminded his fellow-citizens, "had spent the first two months of its session in electing a speaker, and the last two weeks in expelling each other for corruption and bribery."

The next Congress will be overwhelmingly Democratic. We shall see if the Democracy will do any better than the Republicans in expediting public business.

We notice an exceedingly amusing and roguish *jeu d'esprit* in the Boston Post, of the 23d ult., addressed to the Hon. N. P. Banks. The effusion is a galaxy of glorious hits. It is literally overflowing with point and humor. Though dated at Boston, we think we can hardly be mistaken in attributing it to a very distinguished wit and poet of a neighboring State.

The Boston Transcript says that "all things are mysteries to the earnest seeker." If this is true, we don't see any particular advantage in being in earnest. We suppose the Transcript holds that all preachers are jesters, all philosophers wags, and all knowledge a practical joke.

MORMON MOVEMENTS.—There is a very general apparent breaking up among the Mormons in this Eastern section of country. We have already noticed the discontinuance of the Mormon newspaper published in this city, and the suspension of religious worship at their usual place in Broome street. We hear also that last Sunday, at their head-quarters at Tom's river, N. J., where there has been a small colony for some time, it was announced that hereafter there would be no more public service there. We understand that in Philadelphia measures are in progress for closing up the Mormon church there; public worship is to be discontinued, and all the business affairs of the sect are to be wound up forthwith. This has the appearance of decay and dissolution; but we are inclined to think that it indicates a change of policy, and that the Mormons in all parts of the country are to be summoned to Utah. Instead of supporting missionary agencies in the Eastern States, it is thought best to concentrate their forces at head-quarters. We understand that the New York society will take up their line of march for Utah in the early spring.

N. Y. Times, Oct. 1.

KENTUCKY TRUST CO. BANK.—The report of the commissioner of this bank came up yesterday. Exceptions were filed to so much of it as recommends a twenty-five per cent. dividend among the creditors who had come in before the 1st of September last, by J. P. Harrison, whereupon an argument arose, in which Messrs. Pryor, Porter, Kincaid, Preston, Cambron, and Harrison participated. The Court confirmed the report. An exception was taken to the order of confirmation, and an appeal prayed, which was granted. If a superseding bond is filed, which we understand will be the case, no payment will be made before December.—*Cin. Gaz.*

The failure of Mr. W. E. Culver, private banker, was announced yesterday. He has made an assignment to Mr. Henry Dent. We understand that the amount held by him on account of depositors is about $174,000. Very few merchants deposited with him. The largest depositor was the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company, which had $42,000 in Mr. C.'s bank. The company is amply secured.

This failure caused some surprise, but no excitement. Everything was quiet. The brokers were buying the notes of the old Tennessee banks at 5 per cent. discount. The banks were checking for their customers at 2 per cent. premium.

CALCULATING.—One of the Central American passengers arrived with very closely trimmed hair, which he stated he had clipped off himself before the vessel went down, to save being grappled by the drowning crowd. If the devil were "a drowning man," this "straw" would be tolerably sure to slip through his fingers. But unluckily the devil is in no peril.

> The new artesian well at Charleston, S. C., has reached the depth of 913 feet.—*Exchange.*

The patience of Charleston is to be commended. Probably no other part of our land would stand such a *bore*.

The stock of pork at New York on the 1st inst. was 16,225 bbls., and the stock of beef, 5,868 bls. At the same time last year, the stock was 17,204 bbls. pork and 11,438 bbls. beef.

> A goose lately died in Kilkenny at the extraordinary old age of 45 years.—*Foreign Paper.*

We have much older *geese* than that in America.

The following ludicrous epitaph, found on a tomb-stone in Oxford, N. H., may not be superlatively ludicrous, but it certainly is "some:"

> "To all my friends I bid adieu,
> A more sudden death you never knew,
> As I was leading the old mare to drink,
> She kicked and killed me quicker'n a wink."

FROM HAVANA.—A letter from Havana to the Charleston Courier, dated 29th ult., affords the following items of news:

On the 13th instant a coasting vessel arrived having on board thirty or forty (I have not been able to ascertain which number) negroes, who did not possess regular Cedulas, and who could only utter in Spanish the words "si, senor"—yes, sir. This being considered proof that they were newly landed Africans, they were taken possession of by the authorities, and will, after serving a term of apprenticeship, be considered Emancipadoes.

On the 18th a coasting schooner was observed "knocking about" outside, and as from her not coming into the port, as she might easily have done, a boat was dispatched by the Captain of the port to see what was the cause of her strange conduct.—Upon the boat's reaching her, it was discovered there was no one on deck, and upon going below the dead body of a negress only was found on board.—This is the most probable story of the many I have heard respecting this schooner. She is probably a slaver, which, having succeeded in discharging her freight, has been set adrift. She has been brought into the harbor and anchored. The bark Minnetonka, late of New York, I have heard, landed her cargo of Africans more than a week since near Bahia Honda. A sailor belonging to the vessel brought into this harbor on the 18th was made a prisoner of, he endeavoring to sell a new negro, supposed to be one of the vessel's cargo, all of whom, it is said, were landed very near this city—thirty or forty at the Punta. This, however, requires confirmation.

The authorities have been very active in endeavoring to arrest the Africans landed from the schooner referred to above. They have searched various buildings in which it is thought some of them might be concealed. Up to yesterday, however, I hear, only thirty-seven out of the two hundred and upwards that were landed from her had been seized.

We have also an outline of the horrors attending this awful system of "free colonists," which meets the approbation of England, France, and the wildest Abolitionists of the Northern States. The communication from which we quote is dated Havana, September 23:

> "Since my last there have been two arrivals of Asiatic free colonists at this port—the first on the 15th inst., 250 in number, under the French flag; the other on the 19th, 349 in number, under the Dutch flag. They both came via St. Helena. Of the first cargo sixty died at sea.
> "The following circumstance will prove to you the cruel treatment these poor white slaves undergo upon the sugar estates in this island:
> "A wealthy Creole family are the proprietors of several sugar estates. One of these is tilled almost altogether by Asiatics, who are, in derision, I suppose, called free colonists. Upon this estate recently, for several successive days, three or four of these Asiatics committed suicide. The number that did so at length attracted the attention of the authorities, and an investigation was entered into, so as, if possible, to ascertain the cause of so many of these unhappy men taking their own lives. But examining the persons not only of the deceased, but also those of the living Asiatics, it was discovered that they were covered with scars caused by the whip, from the nape of the neck down to their very ankles—that no negro had never been more cruelly whipped. Under the terms of the contract entered into by these Chinese—a copy of which, in Chinese and Spanish, is in my possession—they are bound to submit to the discipline of the estates upon which they are engaged. By this, I find from an intelligent Chinese, they understand a conformance to the hours of labor on the estate, the performing such work as they may be directed to do, to the best of their ability, and, in short, conducting themselves as good laborers should do; but they did not suppose they were, under any circumstances, to be whipped with the lash. 'If,' said the Chinaman to me, 'any one committed a theft, then we thought the punishment would be imprisonment, and, in bad cases, the bastinado.' In reply to my inquiry, 'what he would do were he whipped?' 'I would,' he exclaimed passionately, 'first kill the man who whipped me, and then kill myself. I could not live after I had been flogged.'"

THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

[Correspondence of the Commercial Advertiser.]

LONDON, Sept. 18, 1857.

The news by this steamer is copious, interesting, and on the whole, although chequered, as satisfactory as could have been hoped.

Our perils in India do not diminish. Ever since the first symptoms of insurrection, each mail has prominently displayed some noble acts of courage and devotion which have marked one or more individuals as the heroes of the interval. Now the name of Gen. Havelock is on the lips of every one. In the short space of fifteen days, over which the last news extends, he has wrought wonders which seem to exceed all that has ever been recorded of physical endurance and mental promptitude.

When the news of the mutiny at Cawnpore first transpired, he was dispatched from Allahabad to the relief of that place with 1,200 European soldiers and 800 Sikhs. The distance was 129 miles, through a country swarming with insurgents, but he accomplished it under a burning July sun in eight days, and fought four battles on his way, his opponents in the last encounter numbering 13,000. With the loss of all their guns, the mutineers, Nena Sahib being at their head, hastily fled back through Cawnpore, the scene of their late atrocities, and left Havelock to reoccupy it as its undisputed master. A rest of two days was all he allowed himself, but these were two days that might indeed have strengthened any avenging arm, since the naked, mutilated, and dishonored remains, almost still warm, of about two hundred women and infants choking up a well into which they had been thrown upon the approach of our troops were here discovered, and he then pressed onward in pursuit of the arch-fiend. Upon arriving at Bithoor, Nena Sahib's stronghold, about eight miles from Cawnpore, the place was found to have been evacuated. All the guns were taken, its magazines blown up, and the palace of its master consigned to the flames.

This accomplished, Havelock pushed on with the view of relieving Lucknow, about forty miles distant. On the following day he again fell in with Nena Sahib, 10,000 strong, and utterly routed him. The cruel chief, however, contrived to escape; and although it has been positively stated that upon this final retreat he committed suicide in the Ganges, after having destroyed his family, the probability is that he is still alive, and that this story was invented solely to facilitate his flight. The country was now clear, and Havelock within thirty miles of Lucknow.

But here, with the last object of all his glorious efforts almost within sight, he had to meet an enemy against which no courage could prevail. Cholera appeared among his exhausted band. Encumbered thus with a large number of sick, as well as with a heavy quantity of cannon captured in the last engagement, his further advance was rendered for the moment impossible.

Promptly he resolved to return to Cawnpore, which he had left garrisoned by General Neill; and it is with this disappointment that our last intelligence ends. As the distance to be retraced was only twenty miles, and there would be a possibility of obtaining reinforcements on his arrival, it is hoped that the delay thus occasioned would perhaps not amount to more than a few days. But a retrograde movement is always depressing, and with cholera already raging its effect in that respect may warrant strong apprehensions. To see the little band, exhausted, like those of Thermopylæ, solely with the destruction of the host surrounding them, struck by disease at such a moment, is indeed painful.

The fate of Lucknow and of its small body of defenders is still, however, believed to be secure. Jung Bahadoor, the Sovereign of Nepaul, who five years ago visited England, has joined our cause and despatched 3,000 men, who at the last dates were approaching that city. These troops are hardy mountaineers, and although the besiegers are in great strength, it is hoped they will at least be able to prevent any fatal catastrophe until General Havelock can arrive.

With regard to Delhi, matters remain in *statu quo*. The mutineers have made three more sorties with the usual result. They have suffered greatly, but our small army has likewise had its losses—mounting in all probably to 500 men—chiefly owing to an imprudent chasing of the mutineers back to the city, within range of its heavy guns. Gen. Reed is stated to have resigned the command on account of illness, and a later report says that he has died from cholera—making the third commander-in-chief who has thus been swept away. Gen. Wilson is his successor, and he appears to be a brave and prudent soldier. It seems to be complained that the latter quality was not sufficiently displayed by General Reed, and that our men in consequence fell needlessly. For the time, the bravest men in the army appeared to think that our true policy before Delhi should be to refrain as much as possible from all encounters until we were fully prepared for the final assault. Reinforcements were arriving daily, and in the minds of many another fortnight would suffice to place us in sufficient strength. It was Havelock's intention if he could succeed in relieving Lucknow to abandon that place forthwith and hasten on over three hundred miles to join his gallant and experienced band with the main force at Delhi.

Troops continued to arrive at Calcutta from the China expedition. Some were also being drawn from Mauritius, and a supply had been sent for to the Cape. The approach of the great annual Mahommedan festival of the Mohurrum was anxiously regarded. It is regulated by the August moon, and would this year take place on the 22d of that month. Consequently it would occur within 12 days after the date of the present advices. It has always been a turbulent period, but hitherto it has been distinguished by outbreaks of fanaticism on the part of the Mahommedans against the Hindoos—so much so that it has always been deemed expedient to confine the Hindoo regiments to their barracks at that period. Whether it will this year be distinguished by a general rising of the Mahommedan population against the Europeans, is an alarming question. It is just possible that it may work us good instead of evil by bringing to a head any dissensions that may have developed themselves between the Hindoos and Mahommedans during the unnatural union in which the former are being made the tools of the latter. The festival lasts nine days, and in preparation for it all the few remaining native troops in Calcutta, even including the Governor-General's body-guard, have been disarmed.

A sad disaster has occurred at a place called Arrah, on the Sone river, near Dinapore, which is a station nearer to Calcutta than any at which the mutiny had yet appeared. Three native regiments at that point had unaccountably been still allowed to retain their arms. Suddenly they broke out into insurrection, and 300 of them were shot down by a European regiment. The remainder, more than 2,000 strong, fled to Arrah, a distance of about ten miles. Here there were eight Europeans whom they besieged. The commander at Dinapore indiscreetly sent a small force of about 300 men down the river Sone to their rescue. These landed near the place at nightfall, and suddenly found themselves overwhelmed in an ambuscade. Two-thirds of the number are said to have been killed and wounded.

From the Bombay Presidency the bad news consists in the fact of a native regiment, stationed in the Southern Mahratta county, having set a first example of mutiny. The disagreeable character of the event is lessened by the circumstance that the region is an isolated one, and a notorious hotbed of treachery and disaffection. But it also appears that conspiracies have been discovered at Sattara and other important points in the centre of the Bombay Presidency, and this has created a general ferment. The ringleaders have been arrested, and no great disaster is apprehended, the number of European troops having been increased by recent arrivals. The disquiet which prevails, however, lessens the ability of the Governor of Bombay to send reinforcements to Delhi.

The above accounts comprise all the principal features of the present intelligence. Another mail, with advices a fortnight later, may possibly arrive in the course of a week.

The effect upon the funds has not been important. Consols at the last date were quoted at 90⅝, and they have closed this evening at 90¼.

The wheat market has again become weak. The extraordinary weather and high temperature which has characterised the whole summer still continue.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a business at a further advance of ⅛d per lb.

The account of the money panic in New York has created considerable sensation, but it has not frightened holders here to the extent that might have been expected. Illinois Central stock is especially regarded with confidence, and was yesterday largely bought at prices about 15 per cent. higher than those current on your side. The holders in England are mostly persons of large property, who thoroughly approve the recent step of the directors in making an assessment of 10 per cent. to guard against the pernicious necessity of maintaining a heavy floating debt.

Great Britain.—The town of Belfast had, on account of the recent riots, been proclaimed under the most stringent provisions of the "crime and outrage law." A large constabulary force had been ordered there, and the inhabitants had been called upon to deliver up the arms and ammunition in their possession.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had declined the dukedom which was tendered him.

The Directors of the Red Sea Telegraph Company have declined to lay down a telegraph line, unless upon a guaranteed rate of interest.

The Bank of England had declared a dividend of 5½ per cent. for the half year.

It is announced in French and German papers that the English Government does not intend for the present to form a foreign legion.

An official dispatch had been received at the foreign office from the British consul at Tripoli throwing doubt upon the reported death of Dr. Vogel, the African traveler. It was hoped he was alive, though a prisoner, and the English government has taken active measures to ascertain the facts and secure his release, if still living. The death of Maguire, his companion, is confirmed.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company have decided to take the cable out of the Niagara and Agamemnon, and the English government have given them permission to store it in Plymouth naval dock yard until it is again needed for practical operations.

Measures have been adopted by the company for raising as much as possible of the submerged cable, and the work is to be immediately commenced.

The directors of the company recently commissioned three English engineers, named Mr. Penn, Mr. Field, and Mr. Lloyd (chief engineer of the steam department of the British Admiralty), to make a thorough examination of the cable, and all the appliances for submerging it, and to report the results with such recommendations for future guidance as they may deem advisable. These gentlemen, in company with Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the Niagara, performed the duty entrusted to them, and report that with the substitution of a patent self-adjusting break for that previously used, and some modification in the paying out machinery there is no reason to doubt that the next attempt to lay the cable will be successful.

An engineering firm have expressed their readiness to undertake to lay the cable for a stated price, with the aid of Government vessels, taking all the risk. They engage that the cable shall be laid from Ireland to Newfoundland by June or July next, or they will claim no recompense, and will pay to the company the entire cost of the cable. In the event of the cable being laid before June the stipulated price to be increased at so much per month for each month gained.

France.—A panic had prevailed on the French Bourse. All securities fell, but especially those of the Credit Mobilier.

Fires were becoming alarmingly frequent in Paris. The Moniteur office had been destroyed.

The French official Bulletin des Lois publishes a decree announcing the concession to Mons. M. W. Glover (acting in the name of the International Trans-Atlantic Telegraph Company) for the establishment of a submarine line between Bordeaux and the United States. The concession is for forty years.

A general improvement in the trade of Paris is reported, and a further fall in the price of corn.

An inundation had done some damage at Lyons, and heavy rains had damaged the crops on the Meuse.

Spain.—The Ministry had tendered their resignation, but the Queen had refused to accept it.

A dispatch from Madrid to the London Post says that General Concha will continue to hold the Governorship of Cuba.

A Paris letter to the same journal says that the question between Spain and Mexico is going on most favorably so far as it can be arranged in Paris. The acceptance by Mexico of the mediation was not, however, known.

Austria.—A serious panic had occurred in the Vienna money market owing to some restrictions in bank accommodations, and prices of all kinds of stocks largely declined.

New financial measures by the Austrian Government were spoken of.

Prussia.—The Evangelical Alliance commenced its sittings at Berlin on the 9th of September. Mr. Wright, the American Ambassador, had addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech. Bishop Simpson spoke briefly in the name of the Methodists of America, and Dr. Baird in the name of the American Presbyterians.

Sardinia.—A flood had occurred in the Valle d'Aosta, entailing a loss of about fifty lives and a large number of houses.

The attempt to lay the submarine telegraph from Sardinia to the Coast of Africa had proved a failure; the cable having broken in 40 fathoms of water when the expedition was within two miles of the shore and the completion of the task. It was expected that the lost end would be recovered, and the line finished in a week or two.

Italy.—The statue erected at Rome in honor of the Immaculate Conception was inaugurated with much pomp by the Pope on the 8th of September.

The London Morning Post says that there is no prospect of a resumption of diplomatic relations between Naples and the Western Powers, the Neapolitan Government having failed to comply with any of the demands made upon it.

Australia.—The dates from Sydney are to the 18th and from Melbourne the 22d of July. The mail steamer brought gold valued at £373,000 sterling, and intelligence of further heavy shipments by sailing vessels. The production of gold was increasing.

At Buckland river about 300 Europeans had attacked 1,500 Chinese and driven them into the bush. The ringleaders were arrested, and both Europeans and Chinese had returned to their labors.

The following extract of the city article of the Daily News was telegraphed from London to Liverpool on the 19th of September:

"The funds opened heavily owing to the general dissatisfaction with the Indian news which strengthens the belief that a loan must be raised. In the discount market the demand for money is extremely brisk."

MOVEMENTS OF THE FILLIBUSTERS IN N. YORK AND ELSEWHERE.—*Sailing of the Tennessee.*—The attempts to create another expedition for Nicaragua have thus far been confined to Southern cities. It is probably true that there is a pretty strong organization of men who intend visiting Nicaragua, in the city of New Orleans and in St. Louis. It is true, also, that the friends of the new expedition expect aid from Charleston and other cities, but they expect nothing in the way of men from New York. The money, arms, ammunition, and provisions from this city they have a very favorable opinion of, and expect a liberal continuation of such donations during the new enterprise; but that is all they want.

It is also pretty well settled that Gen. Walker will not go back as the military chief of the expedition. He will probably go out and proclaim himself President of Nicaragua. After doing so, it is expected that he will occupy himself in civil matters, leaving the military defence of his pretensions entirely to others.

That other expedition that is said to be fitting out in Texas, for a descent upon a portion of Mexico, is now generally believed to be but a part of the new expedition to Nicaragua, which, it is claimed, will be the most imposing, best equipped and provisioned of all the fillibustering expeditions that heretofore have left the United States. The sailing of the Tennessee is looked upon by many as the first movement towards their departure. She is bound for New Orleans; and it was currently reported that she had a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions on board. It is said also that she will stop at the mouth of the Mississippi river and take in the men and additional munitions from that point. That such is the intention is denied by those who are familiar with the progress of the movement.

N. Y. Times.

[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

MARINE LOSSES FOR SEPTEMBER.—We publish below a monthly table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty-nine vessels, of which one was a steamship, one a propeller, three were ships, five were barks, six were brigs and twenty-three were schooners. The total value was three million one hundred and seventy-two thousand one hundred dollars. This is the value of the property totally lost, exclusive of damages to vessels not amounting to a total loss, and of partial losses of cargo—and as will be seen by reference to the table given below, has been (with one exception) the most disastrous month for underwriters of any, so far, this year, occasioned by the foundering of the Central America, whose value, with that of the specie on freight and in the hands of passengers, we have given at $2,000,000, being rather under than over the amount of property lost.

The vessels reported in this list are chiefly American, although some foreign are included—when bound to or from an U. S. port, or known to be insured in this country.

A summary statement of the losses for this year, shows that there were in

	Vessels.	Value.
January	125	$3,552,700
February	64	1,068,600
March	63	1,293,500
April	53	1,846,700
May	33	1,261,500
June	28	819,500
July	15	710,700
August	20	643,000
September	39	2,173,100
Nine months	445	$14,758,300

Reduced Prices.—The produce markets are feeling the money pressure, and lower prices for flour, wheat, corn, and cotton satisfy the holders. Our debts have got to be paid off, and in this process prices will have to go still lower, and become settled, and food be so cheap that we can afford to go to work before business will flourish again. As all prices are settling at the same time, the relative values of exchangeable products will not be much altered by this reduction, so that farmers will really get as much of exchangeable value for their products as they did under high prices. They may get but one dollar for their wheat, but if that dollar purchases as great a supply of groceries or domestic goods as two dollars did during the expansion, they do not lose by the reduction. When one dollar does the work that two previously effected, it is evident that it will not require so much capital to set industry in motion or give labor an opportunity to help itself by its own physical energies.—*Phila. Ledger.*

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7, 1857.

THE PRESSURE UPON THE CHANCERY COURT.—A cursory examination of the law conferring jurisdiction upon the Jefferson Circuit Court and the Louisville Chancery Court will show that an amendment is greatly needed. It is obvious that the Legislature never intended that the law should be construed as it is now practically expounded in reference to these courts. It has become a constant and general practice to bring common law as well as Chancery suits in the Louisville Chancery Court. As the law is practically understood, it is perfectly competent to institute in the Chancery Court suits for slander, malicious prosecution, trespass, breaches of marriage contracts, plain debts, and every other cause of common law action. Such, indeed, is the organization of the courts that great incentives are held out for the bringing of all actions, legal and equitable, in the Chancery Court.

There are no stated terms of the Chancery Court. It is always open for the transaction of business, and a suit may be there got ready for trial within twenty days after its institution. There are regular and stated terms of the Circuit Court, and many months may elapse before a suit can be legally tried in it, or perhaps before the court is held for the purpose of trying it. The mode of adducing testimony in the two courts is entirely different. In the Chancery Court the testimony is chiefly taken by deposition, and, when once a deposition is made, it may be filed with the papers of the suit, and be used whenever the case is ready for trial. But the mode of adducing testimony in the Circuit Court is principally by oral examination of the witnesses, and, if a case can be continued by management of either party, the process of summoning the witnesses must be repeated, and the chances of defeating or wearing out the suit are thereby greatly augmented. Even the taxable attorney's fee in the Chancery Court is five dollars, whilst the same fee in the Circuit Court is only two dollars and a half. Thus the inducements to bring suits in the Chancery Court are so much greater than the inducements to bring them in the Circuit Court that there is really no just competition between them. The consequence is that the Chancery Court is overwhelmed with business that properly belongs to the Circuit Court.

Unquestionably this was not intended by the Legislature. The Louisville Chancery Court was organized in 1835, for the purpose of relieving the Jefferson Circuit Court from the chancery portion of its jurisdiction. At that early period, it had become manifest that the entire common law and chancery business of the city of Louisville and county of Jefferson was too much for a single judge. Hence an independent Chancery Court was established and invested with exclusively equitable jurisdiction. But, strange as it appears, after the lapse of more than twenty years, and the consequent increase of our population, and of the business in the courts, the Louisville Chancery Court has, to a very great extent, absorbed and become, in fact, the Jefferson Circuit Court; and now, in addition to its own peculiar business, transacts a very large portion of the civil and criminal business appropriately belonging to the Jefferson Circuit Court.

This result has occurred from advantage being taken of certain provisions of the code of practice adopted in 1851, which were never designed to apply to the county of Jefferson, where the common law and Chancery Courts are separately organized. Those provisions of the code were unquestionably designed to apply to other portions of the State, where the same court possesses both common law and chancery jurisdiction. In such instances it can of course make no difference to the judge whether a suit is brought on the common law or chancery side of his court, for his duties and labors are in either case precisely the same. It is, therefore, elsewhere in the State, immaterial whether all the suits are brought at law or in equity. But in Jefferson county the case is widely different. Here, the judges at law and in equity are separate. If a suit is brought in equity, which should have been brought at law, the Judge of the Chancery Court has no discretionary or *ex officio* power to dismiss it, or to transfer it to the Jefferson Circuit Court. He is obliged to take jurisdiction (if the litigants so choose) and thus to assume and discharge, to a great extent, the duties legitimately devolving upon the Circuit Court Judge.

On account of the facilities of speedy trial, and other considerations, the litigants are almost certain to prefer the Louisville Chancery Court. The judge of that court has no power to protect himself, and, at the mercy of litigants and lawyers, the court is unduly crowded with nearly all the legal business of this city and county.

By an act approved January 17, 1851, it was provided that no chancery suits or equitable proceedings should thereafter be instituted or prosecuted in the Jefferson Circuit Court, and surely it would be an act of reciprocal justice for the Legislature to declare, in like manner, that no common law suits or common law proceedings shall hereafter be instituted or prosecuted in the Louisville Chancery Court. Either this should be done, or the courts should be invested with concurrent jurisdiction so that the business may be divided, as was contemplated in the organization of the Chancery Court.

"LET KANSAS GO."—The Woodville Republican, a prominent organ of the Democracy of Mississippi, says:

> Rather than to have a family quarrel in the Democratic party, let Kansas go; they are "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh;" they will come back to us as certain as the headwaters of the Mississippi empty into the gulf of Mexico.

Things have indeed come to a beautiful pass. A year ago, the entire Southern Democratic press, the Woodville Republican included, virtually declared that the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, and to that end the triumph of the Democratic party, WAS ESSENTIAL TO THE EXISTENCE OF THE REPUBLIC; and now, the Woodville Republican, seeing that the Democratic party, though triumphant, is neither able nor willing to redeem its pledges, says lightly, "LET KANSAS GO!" and almost the entire Southern Democratic press cries amen to the shameless exclamation. Yes, notwithstanding all these gentlemen said in the last Presidential canvass about the vital importance of Kansas to the South, and the necessity of electing Mr. Buchanan in order to win it, notwithstanding all the terrible things they threatened to do if Fremont should be elected and Kansas lost, they turn carelessly upon their heels at the first open demonstration of their freesoil allies at the North, and, expressly and unblushingly putting party before country, the temporary possession of the paltry spoils of office before the lasting welfare of the South and of the Union, exclaim, "LET KANSAS GO." Who can doubt that, if the success of their party should seem to require it, these same gentlemen would say, with similar indifference, "LET THE UNION SLIDE." What is there, indeed, in heaven above or the earth beneath or in the waters under the earth which the Southern Democratic leaders would not cheerfully sacrifice to party?

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.—The remark, at present making the circuit of the American press, that "when the reinforcements now on the way to India reach there, the British army in that country will number 87,000 men," is calculated to produce a false impression as regards the force directly available against the mutineers. The London Times estimates the European troops in India at the commencement of the year, including those in the service of the Company, at about 35,000 or 40,000 men. Of these there could not have been more than about 9,000 in Bengal, the seat of the mutiny. Add to this number the 26,000 that have sailed from England, and the 10,000 that have been or will be added from the Cape, the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Chinese expedition, and we have the entire European force, available for the purposes of the mutiny, which England will have "when the reinforcements now on the way to India reach there." In fact, we suspect that this is rather an overstatement of the case; for, while all authorities concur in the opinion that the ordinary garrisons of Bombay and Madras will be left where they are, as a matter of common prudence, it is an undisputed fact that a considerable portion of the 26,000 men recently sent from England represented the draughts required in due course to keep up to their proper strength the European battalions regularly quartered in India, and will, therefore, have been already reckoned under the item giving the original strength of the Indian force. It is doubtful, indeed, if, even after the 10,000 men now under orders for embarkation have reached India, the European force in Bengal, by which we mean the European force available in the present exigency, will exceed 40,000. But this is ample. We confidently believe that half the number could subdue the whole of India in arms.

> PUNNING AT RANDOM.—A very sharp *pun* has been circulating in the papers, which does as little credit to its author, as it does to the true feeling of respect for virtue and merit, which should be cherished in every man's bosom. This witty effusion readeth thus—"It is suggested that proverbial philosophy Tupper's last sonnet on the Atlantic cable was the real cause of the break. Nothing on earth could stand such a *strain* as that."—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

This is what our strait-laced cotemporary calls "punning at random." We never knew a more palpable *hit*.

INDIANA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Indiana Republican State Convention which met at Indianapolis on Monday, nominated Horace P. Biddle, of Cass county, and Elias S. Terry, of Park county, as the Republican candidates for Supreme Judges to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Judges Stewart and Gookins.

> Among the speakers at the Gardner ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall this evening, not before announced, will be the Hon. Increase Sumner of Great Barrington.—*Boston Journal.*

When Charles Sumner left this country for Europe we thought that the Sumner family in New England was reduced to one. We had no idea of this Increase.

The Boston Bee boasts that all the great crowds attend upon the meetings of Banks. We don't know how it is with the Massachusetts Banks, but, with us in the West, the greater the crowd the rottener the concern. Nobody here, with a heart in his thorax, ever thinks of boasting of a run on Banks.

THANKSGIVING.—The Governor and Council of New Hampshire have appointed Thursday, November 26, for thanksgiving day in that State. This is the first of the season.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 3.

The interest in the great fair has continued unabated until to-day, when, to the joy of all concerned, it closed. For several days past however this important and interesting exhibition has yielded precedence in the popular mind to a more absorbing topic of remark. We allude to financial matters. Such an utter prostration of business has never been known in this place. The city, however, has been wearing a lively and active look, owing to the immense throng of strangers present.

But trade is almost an obsolete idea. The largest houses are quiet, and the immense levee, while lined with fine steamers for all points, presents an unusually stagnant appearance. Money is the sole subject of remark. All thoughts are blended in that, and the wealthiest men find the problem of obtaining the root of evil as difficult of solution as do the smallest dealers. In fact, there is no money here except currency, and that is utterly refused. Kentucky bank notes, which we are accustomed to regard with reverence at home, are discredited here. Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio are in the same unenviable position, while you are laughed to scorn if you present a Wisconsin or Eastern bill in payment for anything. Gold and silver and Missouri notes are alone received, and they are all equally scarce.

Yesterday the most extensive house in the city, Choteau, Harrison, & Valle, suspended. All of the parties are immensely wealthy, but were unable to obtain loans or payments.

The merchants and business men of Louisville can form no idea of the state of things here. There is an utter want of confidence on the part of any and all. No one trusts his neighbor. No one offers any extension of favors. It is a general storm in which each man is struggling to save himself, regardless of the death throes of his drowning brother, although he may possess the ability to render him succor. We have never seen such a lack of sympathy and generous mercantile feeling. It doubtless grows out of the peculiar position of affairs; but it is no wise creditable to human nature. Now, if ever, there should be an exercise of all the elements of christian charity, instead of the grinding, exacting, heartless procedures in business matters here. Let us hope, as we feel assured it is, that the case is a different one in Louisville.

Despite the hard times and extraordinary monetary pressure in this place, the spirit of improvement is in no degree checked. Everything goes ahead at locomotive speed. Streets are being opened; property is selling at fancy figures; blocks of business houses are being erected, and the young giant city is extending her arms to the north and south, east and west, with an iron grasp, clutching the trade of all points.

St. Louis is a great city, but in no respect comparable to Louisville, save in a business point of view. As a home, it seems to lack almost every element of comfort. There are houses with spacious grounds and none of these elements of domestic happiness that peculiarly characterise our Falls City. Mammon seems to have set his fatal impress upon all faces, and we read, in the hurried step and eager unsettled glance of all on the street, the traces of grasping gain.

To-day has been cloudy, cold, and generally disagreeable. If the weather adds dreariness to the general gloom of the city, what will the people do? We should think that suicide would be an agreeable luxury.

SE DE KAY.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Brantford, Canada, says:

> We had a quack doctor at Toronto for several months, who seemed to make money fast. He was a young Irishman of the name of Tumblety, and he called himself the Indian herb doctor. Credulity sent her dupes to him by hundreds. It was supposed he was a sort of Madame Restell, and when he shifted the scene to Montreal, a police detective brought him a woman of the town; he gave her drugs to produce a miscarriage, and at the latest advices here he was "under advisement." He was formerly a circus agent; his real name is Ryan, and I hear he drove a cab in Rochester.

No one could have spent any considerable time at Niagara during this summer or last or the summer before that without being struck now and then with the figure of a tall, slender, rosy-faced, dandyish looking fellow dashing through the streets on horseback, or moving rapidly about the halls and saloons of the hotels, distributing yellow and purple bills, and taking frequent and deliberate glances at himself in the mirrors. That was Tumblety. Some time in July of this summer, he was, we heard, genteelly thrashed at Clifton, the little town at the Canada terminus of the Suspension Bridge, and as we were leaving Niagara one gray evening in August, we read a most scathing and pitiless denunciation of the impostor in one of the papers of the place. Since then Tumblety has been dead to us, as he ought to have been to everybody else. But the correspondent of the Tribune has revived him. We think it is rather a pity that the authorities of Montreal couldn't resolve themselves into a Chancery Court, and keep him "under advisement" for the term of his natural life. He is unquestionably as rich a scoundrel as ever cultivated a neck for the halter.

WHY JUDGE CURTIS RESIGNED.—The following extract of a private letter from Judge Curtis, dated September 14th, 1857, is published in a late number of the New York Courier and Enquirer. It reveals no doubt the true cause of his resignation:

> If I had consulted my own wishes, I should probably have retained the place. If I had added to these the implied obligation (the force of which I feel) to retain permanently an office, whose tenure has been made permanent for wise reasons, I certainly should not have resigned it, save from considerations which seemed to me imperative.
>
> The salary attached to the office is utterly inadequate to afford a comfortable home for my family at Washington, while in attendance on the court there, and to pay my other necessary expenses. There has not been one year since I was in office that I have not expended my entire private income, and some years I have exceeded it; and certainly you will agree that at Washington I have not lived extravagantly. Indeed, I have lived in such a way as neither my family nor myself have ever been accustomed to; and I must be allowed to think, in such a way as is not consistent with the dignity of the office I have held.

We hope that this statement will attract the attention it deserves in high quarters, and that, if found to be well grounded, as it probably is, it will lead to the prompt and thorough correction of a fact which, as illustrated by Judge Curtis, is equally injurious and disgraceful to the nation.

STOCK COMPANIES AND THE GRADUATION ACT.—Inquiries having been made of the General Land Office as to whether a number of persons, forming themselves into a joint stock association, can have the benefit of the graduation act by going out and becoming actual settlers on public lands—not for their individual benefit, but for the benefit of their common interest—an answer in the negative was received. The commissioner decided that the graduation act was intended for the benefit of actual settlers and cultivators of the soil only, and not for speculators; and the rights given by it are personal only, and because of actual settlement and cultivation already made or contemplated. No entry can, therefore, be made under said act for the benefit of any other person or persons than the party making the same, to whom the patent is issued in every instance.

An English paper states that the seamstresses of a mammoth clothing establishment in London have suddenly refused to labor, without assigning any reason. Probably they think that "the variation of the needle" is too much for them.

JOHN MITCHEL AGAIN.—It appears from the Knoxville Register of October 1st that the notorious John Mitchel has endeavored to put in practice the ridiculous advice which he gave to his countrymen in his letter upon American politics and American society, written to his co-refugee, John Martin. He has been trying his hand at breaking heads, but was not quite so successful in this as he was in breaking paroles. This *soi disant* Irish patriot undertook to denounce the native-born Americans who dared to imitate their fathers in declaring their independence of foreignism. He advised his countrymen to "vote invariably against every candidate for office who hints one word of nativism," and to give "blow for blow" and "bullet for bullet" in maintaining Irish rule in America. John Mitchel is an unnaturalized Irishman, and impudently undertook to teach Americans how their country should be governed. His insolence was rebuked, and, forgetting that he was not at Donnybrook Fair, he resorted to the argument of physical force to enforce his opinions.

The editor of the Knoxville Register, some time ago, published some strictures upon John Mitchel's impudent letter, together with extracts from the New York Express and the Louisville Journal. On Tuesday last, while Mr. Fleming, the editor of the Register, was standing upon a corner of the street in Knoxville, entirely unarmed and encumbered with an armful of papers, he was attacked by this Botany Bay hero, who had taken exception to the tone of the article and the extracts published in the Register. Mr. Fleming defended himself and would doubtless have given Mitchel a sound drubbing had it not been for the interference of bystanders. We give the subsequent proceedings in the words of Mr. Fleming, as published over his own signature in the Knoxville Register:

> After we had been separated by the police officers, I proceeded at once to arm myself, and again made my appearance on Gay street. About half-past twelve o'clock, while I was standing a few steps down Cumberland street, Mitchel walked down Gay street, in company with a friend. At King's corner, just in front of the Lamar House, I accosted him, advanced to within about six or eight paces of him, and then and there, in the presence, and within the hearing of a hundred or more citizens and strangers, addressed and denounced him, substantially, as follows:
>
> "John Mitchel, you made a most cowardly, though impotent, assault upon me, this morning. You approached me with the smile of friendship upon your lips, but with the purpose of a murderer in your heart. You approached me armed, presuming correctly upon my being unarmed. Your purposes failed you, and I have stopped you to inform you that I am now prepared to meet you upon an equal footing, and to denounce you as a ruffian, a coward, a *highway assassin* and *murderer at heart*, and an *infamous coward*, if you do not resent this denunciation, like a man, in an equal and honorable encounter."
>
> Such, and much more, were the denunciations I pronounced, while he stood at the distance of six or eight paces, with his hand upon the neck of a partially revealed pistol. Yet he ingloriously [illegible] while shouts of "*coward*," "*sneak*," "*dastard*," "*coward*" broke forth spontaneously from the crowd, upon his dastardly exit.
>
> And now, John Mitchel having assaulted me in the cowardly manner above stated—having narrowly escaped a street-drubbing by the intervention of municipal officers—having been afterwards confronted by me and [illegible] that I was armed—having been denounced by me in the presence, and within the hearing of a hundred or more persons in all the terms of denunciation I could devise—having basely submitted to all [illegible] not to repeat my denunciation and brand him as a miserable [illegible] if [illegible] through a window at night, or stab me, covertly [illegible] dark.

THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1857.

The Republican and Democratic leaders manifest considerable alarm at the indications on the part of the masses of the people in all sections of the country to discountenance the further agitation of the slavery question. They foresee that with a cessation of this agitation all hope of future party success will be taken from them, and that, so soon as the public mind shall be left unembarrassed by sectional prejudices to the calm consideration of the principles and policy of the American party, the triumph of Americanism will be absolutely certain and unavoidable. For years past the Democratic party has subsisted upon slavery agitation, and the Republican organization, that recently swept the whole North like a hurricane, is the legitimate fruits of the effort of the Democratic party leaders to save themselves from defeat by the renewal of the agitation of the slavery question. Four years ago the whole country enjoyed peace and quiet in reference to slavery. The fierce sectional hostilities, which were happily ended by the adjustment measures of 1850, had disgusted and alarmed the conservative men of the nation, and the most strenuous exertions of the political giants of that period were required to still the storm which had been recklessly raised by the Democratic party merely for party purposes. At every Presidential election for years before 1850, it was the custom of the Democratic wire-pullers to try to unite the South in favor of their candidates by raising the outcry of abolitionists against the candidates of the opposing party. When it was found that the people were heartily tired of this continual agitation of the slavery question, the Democrats, ever ready to trim their sails to catch the popular breeze, were loudest in denouncing and most profuse in their promises to discountenance the further continuance of this agitation. They went into the Presidential contest of 1852 as a peace party pledged most solemnly to oppose any and every attempt at a renewal of slavery agitation in or out of Congress, under whatever color or pretense.

The Democratic party had then already outlived its usefulness. The issues that once gave it life and strength in its contests with the Whig party had all been decided in one way or another, and had become obsolete, and the Democratic organization was only maintained for the benefit of spoils-seekers, who have employed the name of a once powerful political party to accomplish their purposes long after the distinct and peculiar principles that gave it birth had ceased to exist and left it nothing but an empty name. As a party opposed to slavery agitation and pledged to discountenance its renewal in any shape whatever, the Democracy succeeded in 1852, and its mission was then ended. But the office-seekers, who sought to gratify their political ambition or to satiate their thirst for public plunder in the name of Democracy, were not satisfied to see all their visions of wealth and greatness pass away from them with the natural demise of the old Democratic party. They had no great measures of public policy to propose by which the nation might be benefited and its progress and prosperity promoted, and when, within a few months after the inauguration of Franklin Pierce, it became evident that the Democratic party must soon become a part of the history of the past and go "glimmering through the dream of things that were," these Democratic aspirants once more resorted to slavery agitation as the only means of distracting and dividing their opponents and enabling them to achieve once more and for the last time a party success.

Without excuse or provocation the Kansas-Nebraska question was thrown like a fire-brand into the midst of the people. The South was deluded by the representation that the repeal of the Missouri compromise would restore her to a perfect equality with the North in reference to the Territory, and that Kansas would be admitted into the Union as a slave State, and thus arrest at least temporarily the rapidly-increasing political ascendancy of the North in the councils of the nation. This was a mere tub thrown to the whale. The repeal of the Missouri compromise was rendered practically inoperative by the Badger proviso, except for the purpose of renewing slavery agitation. Northern popularity was attempted to be propitiated by the establishment of the squatter-sovereignty doctrine, by which, with more certainty than by the Wilmot proviso, slavery might be effectually excluded from every foot of our public territories.

Upon this Janus-faced platform the Democratic leaders went into the canvass of 1856, claiming to be united and national in their support of the platform, but expounding it differently in the two sections, and, in the South, crying lustily for Southern rights in Kansas, and in the North shrieking vigorously for "Buck and Breck and Free Kansas." This campaign trick of thrusting the slavery question into every Presidential campaign, which had so often served the Democracy in good stead and enabled it to retain almost complete mastery over the Southern States, was carried a little too far. The Democratic leaders in the South have cried Wolf! Wolf! when there was no wolf, but now the wolf had really come upon them. The passage of the Kansas bill was the signal for the formation of a Northern sectional party more formidable and far more dangerous than the little band of abolition [illegible] that played a minor part in previous elections. The Republican party was instituted and was only prevented by the presence of the American candidate in the field from achieving a signal triumph. By the most extraordinary exertions the Democratic party was barely successful with a minority of the popular vote. This success was attained partly by a resort to the most disreputable practices, and partly by frightening timid men in either section into the support of the Democratic candidate as the only means of preventing the ascendency of the other section.

The angry strife of the campaign is over, and the people everywhere are now beginning to perceive the delusions under which they labored. In the North they are conscious that Black Republicanism must always be purely sectional, that it never can be national, and that the causes for its institution no longer exist. The exclusion of slavery from Kansas was its only object, and the masses of the Republican party see clearly now that Kansas will certainly be a free State by the practical operation of the Democratic policy. Their occupation is gone, and although a few unscrupulous and ambitious men, who placed themselves at the head of the Republican movement, hoping thereby to attain power and place, still endeavor to keep up the [illegible] decay is already written upon the party, and it is rapidly falling to pieces. In the South, the people, who were deceived into the support of the Democratic candidate by promises that by means of their election Southern supremacy should be established in Kansas, have discovered the cheat practiced upon them, and indignantly renounce this sham Democracy.

In both sections the conservative masses of the people begin to see how they were deceived and how utterly useless and worse than useless is the further agitation of the slavery question. They are ready and willing to unite upon a broad national platform which will present practical issues that may be advocated with equal justice and truthfulness [illegible] identical in both sections. Neither [illegible] nor the Democratic party [illegible] unsuccessful as it may have been in the recent contest the American party alone offers a platform upon which a truly national party can stand together in both sections. In the language of the address of the American Executive Committee of Maryland, "the American party stands now where she stood in 1856. Her principles are the same. Her firm and unalterable determination to claim for the native-born citizen the heritage of this glorious land is the same. Her desire to check corruption by the appointment of the best men to places of trust and confidence is the same. Her attachment to the union of these States is the same. She has repelled and falsified every unworthy attack. She has proved by her acts that she makes no war upon religion, and that she abridges no constitutional right of the naturalized citizen. She has challenged the severest scrutiny into those 'horrid mysteries' which would have consigned her to the reproach of all good men, and she has proved to the world that her only oath was that of the ancient patriot, when he swore allegiance to his country and his readiness to lay down his life upon its altar." While therefore the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties have reason to be filled with apprehension that the day of their downfall is at hand, and its near approach is indicated by the disposition of the masses of the people to discountenance and oppose any further agitation of the slavery question, there is every reason to expect that the American party will attract to its support all who are seeking for a national party and a national platform, and before 1860 will present itself to the country with strength sufficient to overwhelm all opposition and to win a triumphant and permanent success.

DOUBLE-HEADED DEMOCRACY.—John C. Calhoun once proposed, as a means of preventing agitation of the slavery question from producing disastrous results, that there should be two Presidents of the United States, one from the North and one from the South. There is something irresistibly funny in this idea, and it has recently been illustrated by the New York Democracy's having two chairmen of the joint meeting of the two factions of the party there. Neither faction would trust the other, and the plan of a double presidency of the meeting was resorted to in order to prevent cheating. This is decidedly the latest and most novel mode of accommodating party difficulties, but the adoption of such an expedient proves that, whatever radical and material differences of opinion may exist in regard to other matters, the Democracy will always find means to unite in defence of the public spoils.

A city paper alludes to "the removal of Mr. Hawthorne from the Consulate of Liverpool [illegible] the will of the President." This scarcely does justice either to Mr. Hawthorne or to the President. The truth is, Mr. Hawthorne handed in his resignation even before the President was inaugurated.

The following snatch of a Mexican camp song is expressive of the grand despair in which some nameless Homer or Ossian contemplated the heroic deeds of Pillow:

> "I hung my harp upon [illegible]
> [illegible] I think [illegible]
> [illegible] ditch and [illegible]"

WEEKLY JOURNAL

MORE BOLTING.—The Democratic leaders of Pennsylvania are among the most reckless of the politicians of the country. The testimony adduced in the contested election case in Philadelphia shows what desperate rascalities were resorted to by the Democratic party to accomplish success. Many of the prominent members of the party have since repudiated it and are willing that the world shall know the reasons. Among these is Wien Forney, who has recently written a letter defining his position, in which he draws the following graphic picture of the Pennsylvania Democracy. He says:

I am not the only Democrat who has valid reasons for opposing Pennsylvania bogus Democracy, and while I express that opposition frankly, and humbly too, through the medium of the press, thousands will do so through the silent channels of the ballot-box, and the result will be an overwhelming defeat of those who wish again to plunge their hands into the treasury. I oppose the present leaders of Democracy because *I consider them dangerous men*, whenever placed in positions of trust—and while I have nothing as hard to utter against the private character of William F. Packer, as has been placed on record by his "near and dear relations," I would consider *his election as the inauguration of bad men far worse than those who pillaged the State when the misguided Ritner placed himself in the hands of Chandler and Barrows.* Indeed it could not be otherwise, because both Chandler and Barrows, the leading spirits of Ritner, are now the Lancaster and the Philadelphia supporters of Packer. There is more truth in this than your readers will at first be willing to admit, but if it is not true, there is time for its contradiction before the election.

This Wein Forney is a brother of the notorious John W. Forney, quondam editor of the Pennsylvanian, and infamously mentioned in connection with the Forrest divorce case, and at present the editor of a new Democratic organ in Philadelphia—the Press. He was *the* leader of the Pennsylvania Democracy last year and to him is attributed the arrangements of all the electioneering tricks by which the Key-Stone State was carried for the Democratic candidates in the October and November elections. He laid the wires and worked them, and for this service he would undoubtedly have been rewarded by Mr. Buchanan with a fat office, but the President didn't dare openly to recognize such services as this Forney had rendered. Wein Forney, the brother, is evidently disgusted with the corruption he has witnessed in the Democratic party, and boldly and openly severs his connection with it. There are thousands of others, not only in Pennsylvania, but elsewhere, who are actuated by the same motives, and whenever an issue is joined between Democracy and Americanism, they will "come out from amongst the foul party," and give their adherence to the candidates of the American party.

☞The latest intelligence from India is scarcely as favorable as we could wish, but still by no means so gloomy as some of our cotemporaries would picture it. Delhi, it is true, has not fallen, but its fall at the date of the last advices could not be expected. Until the English reinforcements arrive, the true mark of success is the mere continuance of the siege. As long as the gallant little besieging force holds its own before Delhi it is triumphant. And there is no reason to fear that it will not do this, until relieved by the anticipated reinforcements.

As for the manifestations of disaffection elsewhere, the promptness and decision with which they have been quelled will enforce the lesson of British superiority where most needed, and thus effectually dampen the spirit of revolt. Upon the whole, they lessen the difficulty of the case instead of complicating it. The swift and terrible retribution, for instance, which overtook the mutineers at Dinapore, and again on the march from Sealkote towards Delhi, cannot fail to exert a very powerful effect on those native chiefs who are still halting between I would, and I dare not.

Our confidence, therefore, in the steady prosperity of the English cause in India is unabated.

FORMER BANK SUSPENSIONS.—The first general suspension of specie payments by banks occurred in 1814, immediately after the capture of the City of Washington by the British. The banks of New York, and all South and West, suspended, and did not resume for three or four years.

The general suspension in 1837 began at New York, May 10, and the next day the banks of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore followed. The banks of Cincinnati suspended on the 17th.

A general resumption of specie payments was attempted in 1839, but a large proportion of the banks did not succeed in the operation and a universal resumption was not effected until 1843 and 1844.

The suspension in New York, in 1837 was preceded by a period of unprecedented commercial distress. Three hundred heavy firms failed there that spring with liabilities estimated at $40,000,000, and it is said that 2,000 men, dependent on their daily labor for their support, were thrown out of employment. The pressure was equally severe in other places; one hundred and sixty-eight firms failed in Boston during the six months preceding the suspension.

☞We understand that the Ohio banks are making a systematic run on our banks through agents at Cincinnati. They collect all the Kentucky money they can, and, instead of aiding their neighbors in giving credit to their currency and circulating their paper, they employ runners to go to all parts of the State to demand specie of the banks in redemption of their notes. If this practice is continued by Ohio we hope our banks will profit by the example, and bring back a part of the coin abstracted from their vaults by collecting in all the notes of the specie paying banks of Ohio and requiring their immediate redemption in coin.

The good banks can, if they will, aid and assist each other in times like the present. In doing so they will also aid the people. A leniency and forbearance on the part of the banks toward each other will tend to restore confidence, and, if that can be brought about, the force of the impending storm throughout the land, will in a great degree be broken.

☞We see, by the last arrival from Europe, that the Moldavian elections have resulted triumphantly for the partisans of the Union. This changes the complexion of things a little. It was not without reason, it appears, that the Sultan was required to annul the former elections. Now that the preference of the Moldavians has been fairly thrown into the scale with Russia and her friends, we shall see if England and her friends kick the beam without a murmur. It will be no particular disgrace for England to do so, for she solemnly pledged herself, in the treaty of Paris, to respect the wishes of the people of the Principalities, fairly expressed. And she will be likely to do it. Doubtless it will be something of a bitter pill, but we believe that it will be swallowed with true English manliness.

☞The most lamentable effects of the contraction of currency and business will not be felt for some weeks or months to come. The operatives in the cotton and woolen mills, &c., will be generally out of employment before December. In Massachusetts alone there were (according to the census of 1855) 250,000 operatives, male and female, among the mills of that State, and their earnings for many years are in the Savings Banks. Two-thirds of these people will be out of employment in a few weeks, and we cannot reasonably anticipate a return of active business among these corporations under one or two years. The same may be said of New England generally, and New York.

THE KENTUCKY SENATE.—Upon this body will [illegible] far as possible, to maintain a spirit of conservatism in the ensuing Legislature. It will be important that at the organization of the Senate the full number of American members should be present to secure the Speakership, and all the officers of that body. There is no doubt that the Democratic members will be there to a man to avail themselves of all the chances, and we cannot too strongly urge our American Senators to make their arrangements to be at Frankfort in time to participate in the organization.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME—AN INCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last the court room at Lancaster was unusually crowded, as an important jury trial was going on. In the midst of their proceedings James Buchanan, the President of the United States, quietly and alone, walked into the court—that very court before which he earned his early reputation, and in which he practised for nearly forty years.

As soon as he was recognized, the judges on their seats, the lawyers, the jury, witnesses, spectators, and all, rose, as if actuated by one common feeling, and stood uncovered to welcome their old friend and fellow-citizen. The President kindly saluted those about him, and, after shaking hands with the judges, retired, apologizing for having interrupted their proceedings.—*Press.*

A wag at our elbow wants to know why he didn't sit down like a gentleman, and see them through!

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The Tennessee Legislature met at Nashville on Monday. An organization was only partially effected on that day.

In the Senate, Mr. J. C. Burch, of Hamilton, was elected Speaker, and Charles Stone, one of the editors of the Nashville Union, was elected principal clerk, when an adjournment took place.

In the House, Gen. Dearlson, of Sumner, was elected Speaker, and Robert G. Haywood, of Nashville, principal clerk, and the House adjourned.

The officers elected were chosen in caucus.

ON ALL SIDES.—A newspaper is published in [illegible] town of Geary, Kansas Territory, which has [illegible] editors of different politics—Edwin H. Grant, [illegible]ican, Joseph Thompson, Democrat, and Earl [illegible] American. The articles of the several editors [illegible] distinguished not only by their political [illegible] by the initials "G.," "T.," and "M." The [illegible] of that paper will have an opportunity [illegible] all things and hold fast to that which is [illegible].

THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.—The Mexican Extraordinary learns by letters from Tehuantepec, that already speculators have scented the coming harvest for all kinds of business in the territory.—Several new [illegible]mercial houses have just been established; settlers are coming in large numbers, and the indications are that [illegible] the whole country will be filled with a vigorous, intelligent, and industrious people.

☞"Ixion," the Washington correspondent of the [illegible], seems to have very little taste for the bright [illegible] of things at the capital. We notice some new [illegible] on his wheel at each successive revolution. [illegible] to be avenging himself in this world for the [illegible] of his namesake in another.

☞The [illegible] Courier, referring to the financial crisis, says:

[illegible] New York friends "cuss" too much.

We are strongly of the opinion that they "hold fast" too much.

☞The Boston Bee, a violent Banks paper, has an article on the campaign, entitled "The Powers [illegible]." The powers against you, Mr. Bee, are the powers that are, and the powers that will be.

OUR LECTURE.

In compliance with repeated invitations, we shall deliver a no party Lecture upon the Present Aspects of American Politics at

Campbellsville, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 4 P. M.
Hodgensville, Thursday, Oct. 15, 4 P. M.

THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—Accounts from the rear detachment have been received by the St. Louis Republican. The detachment was at Blue River, one hundred and thirty-four miles from Fort Leavenworth. Up to that point the march had been very pleasant, the weather being very fine and the road excellent. The military force was under the command of that veteran officer, Col. Cooke, and numbered about four hundred privates, mounted, and eighty wagons. The Governor and suite have six wagons and three carriages. It was expected that all the gentlemen composing the civil government of Utah would go out with this escort, but only Gov. Cumming and Secretary Hartnett were with it. Judge Aikers and the postmaster at Salt Lake City had gone ahead, and it is feared that the others will not be able to reach the Territory before the coming winter.

Settlements are springing up on this route, but the improvements are not very substantial, being only, as a general thing, six by nine shanties or sod huts. The soil is good, but the crops are indifferent.

The Utah expedition is likely to cost the Government a pretty penny, but it will be money well spent. The mules, it is estimated, cost $200 each and the horses $180. The corn stores at Blue river cost $3 10 per bushel, and the transportation to Fort Kearny and Fort Laramie will increase in the same proportion.

Col. Sumner and a part of his command arrived at Fort Leavenworth about the middle of last week.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.—The Star of the West arrived at New York about five o'clock on Sunday morning. She left Aspinwall September 24th, having been detained until that time awaiting the arrival of the mails and treasure per steamer California, from San Francisco, September 5th. She brings $1,268,734 in gold:

The Alta California, of the 5th ult., says: The State election was held on the 2d instant. Up to the hour of going to press we have few returns, and these meagre and unsatisfactory. Enough is known, however, to announce with certainty the election of ex-Senator Weller as Governor. The American candidate for the same office runs far ahead, so far as heard from, of Mr. Stanly, the Republican nominee. The vote throughout the State, judging from the figures already received, as well as from the San Francisco returns, has been very light. There is safety in saying that the entire Democratic State ticket has been successful, and that the same party will have an overwhelming majority in either branch of the Legislature. There is undoubtedly a majority in favor of paying the State debt. In San Francisco the People's party, which sympathised with the Vigilance Committee, is victorious over the Democrats by 1,800 majority. The election passed off very quietly in San Francisco.

Mining is carried on vigorously and successfully as ever throughout the State. New diggings on Walker's river, Utah Territory, have been discovered, which are reported yielding handsomely. A number of miners from this State have gone thither for the purpose of thoroughly prospecting the country for gold.

Business was very quiet at San Francisco.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention met at Salem on the 17th of August. Mr. Deady was chosen president.

An expedition from Honolulu had succeeded in finding the lost bark J. C. Fremont, at Christmas Island.

A conflagration occurred in the flourishing mining town of Columbia, on the 25th ult., which swept it almost from existence. It broke out in the Chinese portion of the place, and in an hour the whole business portion of the village was in flames. With the exception of the Masonic hall, Courier office, two or three thoroughly fire-proof buildings, and the dwellings in the suburbs, little was spared from the devouring element. This awful visitation, we regret to say, was not unaccompanied with loss of life. A fearful explosion of gunpowder occurred in the brick store of H. A. Brown, which blew down the walls, and instantly killed five men who were standing on or about the building. The total loss of property by this appalling calamity is computed at $600,000. Latest news from Columbia state that the burnt district is being rapidly rebuilt.

Overland immigrants are daily entering the State through the various passes of the Sierra Nevada. Many of them have, beside their ordinary household effects, more or less stock, most of which has suffered little from their long tramp across the plains. In the mountains beyond Carson Valley, the immigrants have experienced much annoyance from the depredations of Indians, who have killed or driven off stock, and, in some instances, as will be seen elsewhere, have committed murder.

Washington Territory.—On the night of the 11th ultimo a party of Indians broke into the house of Mr. I. N. Ebey, Collector of Port Townsend, and murdered that gentleman. The family escaped.—Capt. Hyde, of the revenue Cutter Jefferson Davis, called on Major Haller, commanding the United States troops, for assistance, which being refused, the residents took the law into their own hands, and on the 14th captured eighteen Indians, who were to have been hung the day subsequent to the sailing of the vessel which brought the news to this port.

The crops throughout the territory were yielding well, although the grasshoppers had committed some ravages.

Australia.—The barque What Cheer arrived on the 30th ult., bringing advices from Melbourne to June 26th. The markets are glutted with home produce, and grains, vegetables, &c., are selling at ruinous rates. The Panama route was exciting some attention, and a proposition of the English company was under advisement in the Chamber of Commerce. The mining news is favorable. Capt. Baker, of the barque What Cheer, picked up, on his outward passage, nine South Sea Islanders in an open boat; had sailed over 1,100 miles, and subsisted on cocoanuts. They had run away from one of the islands, where they had been placed to pick cocoanuts. Capt. Baker left them at Melbourne.

Central America.—Mr. Wm. Carey Jones has left San Gore, Costa Rica. It was reported that the Nicaraguans had seized the San Juan river boats, in the name of Commodore Vanderbilt, but it is probably unfounded. There was much bitterness between the Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans.

The cholera was raging violently in Gautemala. Mr. Venable, U. S. Minister, had died of the disease.

The cholera also raged in Honduras. Gen. San Martin and his two daughters were among the victims.

In Nicaragua there was talk of a union of that State with Costa Rica. A treaty of amity and boundary between the two republics was ratified on the 12th of August. The city of Granada was being rapidly rebuilt.

☞The Supreme Court of Illinois has just decided that the free banks of that state cannot issue time certificates of deposit. A bank issued a certificate of the following purport:

"J—— F——, Esq., has deposited in this bank two hundred and forty dollars currency to the credit of himself, payable in like funds on the return of this certificate, duly endorsed, four months after date.

"——, Cashier."

Before the expiration of four months, J. F., Esq., had managed to obtain the money without surrendering the certificate. The bank consequently refused to pay when the same became due. The certificate had, meantime, been assigned, and the assignee brought action against the bank, and obtained judgment in the Circuit Court. The bank then appealed.

This paper contains all the essential elements of a promissory note without limit or qualification, and, beside that, simply expresses the consideration on which the promise is made. Like a promissory note, it was put in circulation by the endorsement of the the promissee, and this action is brought by the assignee. If it was not a promissory note in the commercial sense of the term, then by what authority was it negotiated? If our banks may issue these time certificates of deposit, then is the public still exposed to all the mischiefs against which it was the intention of the Legislature to make provision. The country may quickly be flooded with a currency of precisely this form and character. It is not a question here whether this was designed to circulate as currency. That was not essential to make it void by the act. Banks might issue promissory notes on time, in any other form, not designed to be used as currency, but they would be none the less illegal. So long as it was possible to push such notes into circulation as currency, it was sufficient to induce the Legislature to prohibit them altogether. In this way alone could the community be securely protected against the possibility of such a currency, and it is the duty of the courts to see that the purposes of the law are not defeated by any ingenious form of words. We are clearly of the opinion that the promise sued on was made in violation of the law, and void, and for that reason should have been excluded as evidence from the jury.

THE COMING WINTER—*Prepare in Time.*—Instead of lamenting over the embarrassments caused by the present monetary panic, those who are wise will set themselves to prepare for its after results. Weeping over our misfortunes will not help us to remedy them, and prudent men will not wait until they are totally crippled to take measures to provide against the prostration and exhaustion that must follow them.

Thus, for instance, in the course of the coming winter many of our large manufacturing establishments will be compelled either to work half time or suspend their operations altogether. Iron founders, carpet manufacturers, upholsterers, builders, paper-makers, and a host of other employers, who are more or less dependent on flush times, will be obliged for the next six or eight months to curtail their operations and to effect a retrenchment in every branch of their establishments. There will be very little building, and certainly very little in the way of house furnishing, done within that period. In most of the large manufactories a considerable reduction of business may be anticipated, and the pressure on many of them will be so great that they will probably be compelled to dismiss all their hands. This will throw out of employment a vast number of mechanics, and, unless precautions are taken in time, the distress and suffering among the laboring population will be very great. It is, therefore, the duty of every employer and of every working man to prepare himself for this state of things. Although the pressure of distress cannot be avoided, it may, by care, be very much mitigated.

Manufacturers, for instance, whose resources are not sufficient to carry them through the winter without the certainty of stoppage, would do well to commence their retrenchments at once, so that they may be enabled to avoid that distressing necessity. By putting their men on half time now, they will be able probably to pass safely through this critical period, and thus afford to a large body of industrious mechanics some resource against starvation. This would be better than continuing a month or two longer in full operation and then stopping short, when the rigors of the winter would render the effects of the suspension disastrous to a number of poor families. To mechanics themselves we would say—practice for a time the most rigid economy, deny yourselves everything that your necessities do not absolutely call for, spend no money on superfluous dress or idle junketing. Recollect that the lives of your wives and children depend upon your foresight and economy. Every dollar spared now will be worth ten when the horrors of such a winter as that which we have reason to anticipate will come upon you. The mechanic who gratifies unnecessary tastes or appetites in presence of the dangers which are threatening his family, we look upon as criminal.

As the large cities are likely to suffer most, from the number of sufferers who will crowd in upon them during the pressure of the severe season, the municipal authorities should everywhere take care to anticipate as far as possible the heavy calls that will be made upon them. Thus, wherever there are works in contemplation which are likely to give employment to the laboring population, steps should be taken to complete the arrangements for putting them into operation. It is better to pay large sums for useful or even ornamental works than to dole them out in eleemosynary aid. By facing the difficulties that threaten us manfully, and making timely provision for them, we may pass over the winter without having to lament any extraordinary aggravation of suffering.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Arrival of New Crop Sugar.—The steamboat Laurel Hill, arrived last evening, brought down three hhds. and ten half barrels new crop sugar from the plantation of Mrs. Vaughn, in the parish of Iberville, consigned to Messrs. Lauve & McCall. This is the first arrival of sugar of the new crop.

N. O. Picayune, Sept. 30.

FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1857.

☞A few days ago the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer charged that the Louisville Journal is a Black Republican organ in disguise because we approved the nomination of Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, in opposition to "let the Union slide" Banks, the Black Republican nominee. This charge is based upon the supposition that Gardner voted for Fremont, and the Democratic organs overlook the fact that while Gardner has been acting as Governor of Massachusetts he has done more to maintain the provisions of the constitution and the fugitive slave law against the furious fanaticism of the whole Republican party of New England than any other office holder, Democratic or American, in the New England States. There were thousands of Americans who voted for Buchanan in the South to defeat Fremont, and no doubt there were thousands of them who voted for Fremont in the North to defeat Buchanan. The sequel has proved that the election of either amounts to the same as far as the Kansas issue is concerned, and that Buchanan has done just exactly what Fremont was expected to do. These votes of Americans for either Buchanan or Fremont, given under the "no chance for Fillmore" cry that was industriously howled in both sections by the respective partisans of Buchanan and Fremont, don't prove that the Americans who voted for Buchanan in the South are Democrats, nor that those who voted for Fremont in the North are *ipso facto* Black Republicans. The Democratic leaders had themselves appealed to sectional prejudices in both sections, and by these appeals they were enabled to elect their candidates with the aid of American votes. It does not become them now to find fault with Americans for the votes which were given by them in the last Presidential election, and, least of all, does it become the present editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer to intimate that the Journal has any leaning toward Black Republicanism because a candidate of the American party in Massachusetts, who has stood up manfully for the constitutional rights of the South and now stands fairly and squarely upon national grounds, is said to have voted for Fremont.

The record of the editor of the Enquirer is as black as midnight in regard to the slavery question. He has placed his freesoilism upon record in its columns, and, if he reflects the opinions of his party, it must be presumed that it is as deeply steeped in freesoilism as is Salmon P. Chase, the Black Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio, who is now charged with advocating the extension of the right of suffrage to the negroes in the free States. In 1849, this same Chase was elected United States Senator from Ohio, by the Democrats in the Ohio Legislature. He was then as now an avowed Freesoiler, and *was elected* as a Freesoiler, with a view to counteract the pro-slavery influence of the Taylor administration. He was lauded particularly by the Ohio Democracy and by the Cincinnati Enquirer, of which the present editor was then the editor, on account of his freesoilism, and was fulsomely praised by them for advocating then the same doctrines which he now advocates as the leader of the Republican party. In February, 1849, the Cincinnati Enquirer endorsed the following comments upon Salmon P. Chase, taken from the Cleveland Plain Dealer, a freesoil Democratic paper:

Mr. Chase has long been distinguished as an able debater—*a sound constitutional lawyer.* Politically, he is opposed to all kinds of legislative monopoly. * * On all test questions of party principles, Mr. C. will vote with the liberal Democracy; but on the question of slavery, no party consideration will ever control his action. Here he will act the FREESOILER, and plant his battery where it will tell most effectually upon the slaveholding bulk of Taylor Whiggery. He is the very man to thorn the incoming Administration.

This is not the only evidence of the Freesoil proclivities of the Enquirer, then as now a Democratic organ. Its columns are filled with Abolition sentiments, as were the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Ohio in 1849, and subsequently. In 1850, the present editor of the Enquirer was its editor, and in its editoral columns, Janusry 13th, 1850, we find the following precious morsel of Abolitionism:

"What does the South want? Her rights in the territories? She has them. Her citizens are as free to go there with their wives and children, their wagons and horses, as the citizens of the North. Will that not satisfy the South? Has she some peculiar *right* which the North does not possess, and does not wish? Has she the *right* to take into *free* territories a species of property which the free labor of the North regards as a pestilence, and which it knows to be a natural enemy? Most certainly not. There is a right stronger than that claimed by the South—the natural right of man. It is omnipotent, irresistible. It acknowledges an equal right, but no superior—goes hand in hand with its equal, but not with the slave. It breathes and lives in the pure air of freedom, and suffocates in the atmosphere of slavery. *It only asserts the great principle of life—self preservation—when it says the fertile plains and smiling valleys of our new lands shall be free.* If the South is content with slavery where it now exists, we are. *All we ask is, that* IT SHALL REMAIN WHERE IT IS."

Let the Democratic organs look at home for Freesoil sentiments. They will find more of them there than anywhere else, and their efforts to make capital in the South by falsely charging Freesoil tendencies upon the Americans is not only without foundation, but is intended chiefly to distract public attention from the arrant Abolitionism that exists in their own party.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE SENATE.—The names of a number of gentlemen in various parts of the State have been mentioned in connection with the speakership of the Senate. We have made it an inviolable rule to leave affairs of this character to the decision of those whose peculiar duty it is to make the selection. We are well aware that any one of those who have been spoken of as the candidate of the Americans for this position would discharge the duties of the office with ability and in such manner as to reflect credit upon the party as well as upon himself, but we should be recreant to our duty if we omitted to mention that our townsman, Charles Ripley, Esq., has been prominently mentioned, not only at home, but in various parts of the State as one eminently worthy to be elevated to this office. Mr. Ripley possesses peculiar qualifications for the Speakership. Entirely familiar with all the details of parliamentary rules, he is always urbane and collected in his manner and earnest and energetic and industrious in the discharge of every duty. There is not among the members of the Senate any one who would fill the chair with more ease and usefulness and ability than he. His legislative experience is altogether sufficient, and his familiarity with the details of the business of a deliberative body and the rules of debate and proceedings eminently fit him for the Speakership. We understand that from nearly every portion of the State invitations have been extended to him to allow his name to be used in connection with this office. Undoubtedly there could not be found a member of the Senate who would make a more efficient and agreeable presiding officer.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—An earthquake seems to have been heaving its way across the country from the Pacific ocean to the Ohio river. Its shock was felt over a large district of country in California on the 2d of September. Benecia, Downieville, Sacramento City, San Juan, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, etc., were considerably shaken. At Nevada the shock caused much consternation. The Court House was cracked from top to bottom, and the people rushed to the streets. At St. Louis yesterday morning the people were awakened by the shock which lasted perhaps one and a half minutes. The oscillation seemed to be from North to South, and the New Albany Ledger of last evening says that the shock was felt at that place yesterday morning.

This earthquake has not crossed the Ohio river, and we hope it won't. The people on this side, and from here to the capes of the Atlantic seaboard have been shaken quite enough by the monetary panic.—We hope the earthquake has concluded not to come across.

THE CHOLERA IN GUATEMALA AND SALVADOR.—By the last advices from Salvador and Guatemala, the cholera was raging there with extreme virulence. According to the official accounts, 1,039 deaths from the disease had taken place in the city of Guatemala from the 8th of July to the 23d of August; and it is calculated that the deaths in the whole State cannot fall short of 10,000. Among the victims was our respected representative at Guatemala, Hon. W. E. Venable. In Salvador, it is believed, that upwards of 12,000 have been carried off by the disease. Disturbances had occurred among the Indians of Guatemala in consequence of the fatal effects of the pestilence. They accused President Carrera of poisoning the wells; and so violent were they that the President was compelled to take refuge in the palace of the Archbishop, and seldom ventured into public. The death of Carrera's wife from cholera, has served, however, to quiet the rebellious Indians, and show them the groundlessness of their accusation.

☞Mr. Wilmot, the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, and formerly a violent champion of free trade, has written a letter on the financial distresses of the country, in which he attributes the pending crisis mainly to the unsound policy of the Government in regard to American industry. He declares himself in favor of a tariff chiefly for revenue, but affording incidental protection, and expresses the hope that our domestic labor may be protected against undue foreign competition. This will do very well for a free-tradist. With this explanation, or something like it, we are free-tradists ourselves. Indeed, under such limitations, who is not a free-tradist?

☞A Mormon conference, composed of delegates from Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey, was held at Philadelphia on Sunday last, when it was announced that the Saints would strike their flags and give up all hopes of converting the unbelieving, stiff-necked Gentiles, in the regions round about, to the belief of Jo. Smith and Brigham Young. The publications have ceased and their conventicles are closed. Hereafter sinners must get salvation by the old fashioned process. Doubtless the Mormons have been somewhat damaged by the pressure in the money market, and their determination to let the world wag as it will is probably attributable in some degree to a wise economy.

TOBACCO.—The inspections of tobacco in Lynchburg, Va., for the year ending September, amounted to 5,731 hhds, being a decrease of 2,267 hhds on the previous year. The stock on hand is 267 hhds. The Lynchburg Virginian, which publishes the statement, adds:

So far as we can ascertain, the prospect of the crop next year is a good one. A great many more plants than usual have been set, and the cultivation of it is extending into Montgomery, Wythe, Mercer, Floyd, and other counties which have been mostly engaged heretofore in the raising of grain and stock. If the weather holds good, and frosts do not come too soon, there bids fair to be a heavier crop than ever before. The high prices that have ruled this year have stimulated planters to extra exertions, and next year the effects will be visible in increased inspections.

☞The existing financial difficulties are attributed in a great measure to the stock gambling and speculations in fancy property indulged in by the brokers on Wall street, New York. The Schuylers and Huntingtons and Thompsons of Wall street have assumed to regulate the monetary affairs of the country. The Mobile Advertiser suggests that instead of *brokers* they should be denominated *breakers.*

[From the New York Times of Tuesday.]

THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

THREE MORE MEN RESCUED AFTER BEING NINE DAYS ADRIFT ON THE OCEAN.

The city was startled yesterday by the apparition of three more men rescued from the steamer Central America. They came looking almost like skeletons, gaunt, sick, exhausted. They were found drifting in one of the steamer's life-boats, some 478 miles northeast of the spot where the Central America went down, and 9 days after that sad affair the brig Mary picked them up, on her voyage from Cardenas (Cuba) to Cork, Ireland. The Mary carried them eastward several days, when she met the Bremen bark Laura, coming from Bremen toward New York, and transferred them to her. The Laura arrived yesterday morning with the three men. Their names are: J. Tice, 2d engineer of the Central America; Alexander Dawson, fireman; G. W. Dawson, (colored), passenger.

The story of these poor fellows is briefly this:

Mr. Tice staid by the steamer till the moment she sank, when, with a plank he had be ore provided, he plunged into the sea. He was drawn down in the whirl, but, in coming to the surface again he brought his plank along. To this alone he clung for three days, seeing no sail, nor any of his late shipmates. On the fourth morning he drifted past an empty boat, for which, deserting his plank, he swam, and, after a tedious pull, got into it. On the fifth day he drifted close past the steamer's hurricane deck—simply an inch-board platform, covered with oiled canvas, Mr. Grant, one of the steamer's firemen, who was on this hurricane deck, jumped off, swam to Tice's boat, and the two rowed her up, (for happily the oars had not been lost out), to the hurricane deck, and took off Dawson, the only living tenant it then had.

The three then drifted four nights and three days longer, north and eastward, up to the very eastern edge of the gulf stream, and out of the usual track of all vessels. Tice had nothing to eat nor to drink from the hour the steamer sank until on the fifth day! when he struck a dog-fish with the blade of his oar and killed it. This wretched provender they eat ravenously of, raw, of course, and then until the ninth day they had no more to eat. On the eighth night there was a heavy rain. Of the water that fell they drank freely, and would killed themselves with it, Grant said, but that they had been able to save only little of it, and the supply soon failed. Whether it is true that the two who were saved on the hurricane deck had nothing to eat is not known. They say they had not; if they had, it must have been that they fed on human flesh. But this Grant stoutly denies, while Dawson stubbornly refused to say "Yes" or "No," when his friend, as delicately as a bluff old sailor could, asked him the question.

The two who were saved on the hurricane deck suffered less during the first four days than the engineer. Grant says that when he found himself overboard, still clinging to the piece of wreck that he held by when it parted from the steamer, there were nine others on it, six of them the steamer's passengers. They saw no sail, nor could tell that any survived beside themselves. On the second day Dawson, the colored man, drifted to them on a plank. He attempted to get on the hurricane deck, but they remonstrated, as the weight of those already on it sank it so low that the sea washed clean over it at every wave. He would not part company with them, however, but clung fast to a side, waiting until as one after another of them dying, fell off, it lifted to the surface, and Grant was glad to have his company. As we have already said, Mr. Tice picked them up on the fifth day.

Though these three men are in the city, and we have conversed with them all, it is little that can be got out of either of them, or that they have yet told anybody. So long as they were on board the brig Mary experiencing the kind attentions of Captain Shearer, they were so utterly prostrated as to be unable to communicate much of their horrible nine days' experience, even if in their wretched monotony they were not like one long dream. On board the Laura, Grant had recuperated enough to tell his story, if he had felt disposed, but he spoke only English, while of the 400 odd German passengers and crew of the Laura, only the mate and one passenger spoke English.

On their arrival here, their best friends and their physicians unite in advising them to open their mouths only to eat. The statements that we annex are the result of their occasional conversation since they reached port. Tice is exceedingly weak and debilitated. He fainted several times yesterday.

The bark Laura came up from Quarantine and anchored off Castle Garden at 9½ yesterday. The three rescued landed and passed a short time at Castle Garden, receiving the greeting of such friends as had heard of their arrival. They were almost suffocated by the crowd which pressed around them, and it was difficult to answer one-half the questions put them. The colored man, Dawson, evidently impatient of the distinguished attention shown him, soon found an opening through the crowd and limped away.

Mr. Tice and Mr. Grant were driven in a carriage to No. 177 West street, where another larger crowd was assembled in expectation of their arrival.—They went up stairs to the office, where the officers of the company met them. Mr. Tice and Mr. Grant are much reduced in flesh, their feet are tender and swollen, and their lips, face, and hands sore where the skin has been peeled off by the action of the salt water washing over them for so many days and their exposure to a scorching sun. They have the appearance of men just recovering from protracted and severe illness; their lips are black—their cheeks sunken. Both walk with difficulty. Both say that they could not have continued alive many hours longer.

When fallen in with by the little brig Mary for Greenock, they could scarcely move a hand or speak; their flesh was wasted and their skeleton forms were frightful to each other. They were also covered over with small boils, which were fast opening into painful ulcers. They had seen their companions die, one by one, and had lost all hope of being saved themselves, or being fallen in with. They had to be lifted on board the brig by the seamen, and it was several days before they could walk, their feet were so much swollen, and so tender; food was given them very sparingly, until they were partially restored, and Capt. Williamson and his officers had constantly to caution them against eating to excess.

They had very little clothing upon them when picked up, but they were soon supplied with all they required on board the Mary, whose captain and officers acted toward them with great humanity. In one week from the time they were picked up, they spoke the bark Laura, from Bremen or New York, Captain Williamson, and were put on board of her (on the 28th of September, at noon), in lat. 40 54, long. 60, and brought to this port. It will be remembered that it was in latitude 31 25, and long. 77 10, W., that the Central America foundered.

The above statement embraces everything given in the several seperate statements of each of the survivors.

☞The passengers of the Star of the West report the following additional persons on the Central America, who were lost:

Green Anderson, Penn;	Ed. Van Nockin, California;
Julius Stadeon;	Wm. Sprout, do;
John Hunter;	Nicholas H. Martin, Oregon;
A. Donnenberg, San Francisco;	M. P. Edwards, California;
R. Prince;	Mrs Edwards, do.;
Benj. Colt, Mo;	Wm. Eaton, do.;
John Horn, do.;	Jas. Eaglau, do.;
Hanson Horn, do.;	Mr. Alston, Ga.;
Lee Davies;	Jas. C. Clarke, Pa.;
Mr. Eades;	Warren Heaton, Ohio;
Hiram Stinchfield, Ind.;	Jos. Hart, do.;
F. E. Hawley, California;	Mr. Davidson, Md.;
Mr. McWelll, do.;	Leonard Young, California;
Geo. Keith, do.;	Thos. Gleennon, Ind.;
Gr. Commins, do.;	W. J. Morton, California;
Francis Parago, N. Granada;	James C. Flood, Westmoreland co., Pa.;
Geo. Steer, San Francisco;	Warren Heaton, California;
Sam'l Caban, California;	Jos. Hart, California;
Elias Mallory, California;	Mr. Allen, Vermont;
Mr. Barnard, Ill.;	John Dixon, San Francisco;
Wm. Halnaee, Ohio;	Mr. Burnel, Maine;
2 Brothers Hessel, Ill.;	Moses Owens, Ohio.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

THE HOG CHOLERA—*What is it?—Interesting Report from the Maryland State Chemist.*—The public attention has been for a long time directed to the existence of a fearful malady amongst hogs, under the above name. It has prevailed for more than a year in the large distilleries of the West and South, as well as in the small pens of country farmers in the East and North; it has committed serious ravages in the Southern and Middle States, and early in the spring I was called on by the owner of a large distillery here to attend to his hogs, which were rapidly dying. I went at once to see them, and obtained for examination the blood of many of the hogs in perfect health, for the purpose of comparison with that of those *in articulo mortis* (in the act of dying).

These examinations, carefully made, revealed the fact of a high inflammatory condition of the system, as the subjoined analysis shows:

Healthy Hog Blood—Clot firm, not large, scarlet colored; solids, normal; fibrin as 2 33 per 1,000.

Diseased Hog Blood—Clot not firm, but large brown colored; solids less than in healthy fibrin as 5.60 per 1,000.

The blood in each case was taken from the arteries.

This condition of the blood evinced a high degree of inflammatory action, but did not show in what particular organ or organs, structure or structures, the inflammation was located. To discover this I made numerous *post mortem* examinations, and found 1st: The brain, healthy; the heart, do; the stomach, do.; bowels, including the greater or lesser intestines, do; kidney, do.; liver, do.; melt or spleen, do.; lungs intensely diseased: in the upper part they were engorged with a dark, grumous, bruised looking blood, and in the lower lobes the inflammation had proceeded to suffocation, being filled with purulent bloody matter, and entirely incapable of carrying on the process of breathing. The left lung was generally more affected than the right, and in every instance the inflammation had proceeded to a greater extent in the lower than the upper parts of the lung—in some cases the peculiar structure of the lung could not be seen, so entirely had it become disorganized. In no cases were well defined abscesses found, nor was the windpipe inflamed but a short distance from the seat of the diseased lung.

Symptoms—The first symptoms were a laziness on the part of the animal affected, some loss of appetite, a kind of husky grunt approaching to a cough, sometimes a slight purging of the bowels, and a yellowish colored urine; then the animal would become more weak and seem to be paralyzed in the small of the back, totter about for a short time, and finally lay down and die.

The treatment was divided into two parts—prophylatic (preventive) and curative. With a view to the first, the pens were scattered over with plaster of paris and water-slacked lime, while, at the same time, they and the troughs were washed with gas tar. The curative treatment was the administration of soda-ash and borilla. There is some trouble in the solution of borilla, and on this account soda-ash should always be used with it. About ten grains of soda-ash and the same amount of borilla should be given to each hog two or three times daily, mixed in their food. This should be given to the healthy as well as the sick hogs. To the well it does no harm; to the sick a successful remedy.

As in the human species, so in hogs—inflammation of the lungs is a most insidious disease, going on to the destruction of the patient before the more symptoms give cause of alarm, and, in many instances, hogs which appeared healthy were yet seriously affected with lung inflammation.

The above remedies were used on about three thousand hogs, and in the utmost intensity of the disease. The number of their deaths diminished seventy-five per cent. on the second day after their administration, and in a short time the disease disappeared from the locality.

As soon as the hogs were manifestly sick they were put in pens by themselves, and subjected to the above treatment. Of these about thirty per cent. recovered, whilst before all died.

Causes.—It is a disease of general atmospheric origin, influenced by special, local, exciting causes, such as the sweating sickness, blackdeath, cholera, and other epidemics, which, at different times, have devastated, more or less, all parts of the earth, and of whose intrinsic nature we know but very little. It is not confined to distilleries, but has also proved destructive in the country. It is not produced by strychnine or any vegetable or mineral poison.

The disease attended with swollen jaws, the proper name of which is hog quinsy, prevailing in some parts of the State, has no connection with the above, and can be most successfully treated by making incisions over the swelling, and then pouring in a small quantity of salt and turpentine.

I should be obliged to persons throughout the United States, who have observed this disease, to examine the blood and the different organs, and report to me the results; should any be incapable of making an analysis of the blood, I will with pleasure furnish them with the instructions how to perform it.

JAMES HIGGINS,
State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.

THE JUDICIARY.—Few intelligent observers in any part of the country are prepared to deny that the elective system, as at present organized in more than three-fourths of the States of the Union, is a mortifying and deplorable failure. It is unquestionably a sad mistake. Without realizing a single hope of its friends, it has already justified many of the apprehensions of its enemies, and threatens speedily to justify the worst. It is a vital failure. It has failed or is failing in the great controlling object of a judiciary system—the elevation of capable and impartial judges to the Bench. It falsifies the very idea of the judiciary. It is an abortion. The experiment has disappointed everybody, except those who expected nothing from it, and it has surprised even these by the rapidity with which it has vindicated their incredulity. It is essentially a false step. We are glad to see that some of the ablest and most influential journals in the nation are directing attention to this fact, and enforcing the duty of early and decisive action in relation to it. We cheerfully second their efforts. It is proper and necessary that the public mind should be seasonably aroused to the importance of reforming or abolishing a system which executes so imperfectly one of the first and most sacred offices of government. It is wonderful, indeed, that the public mind has not fully awakened to the subject before this. Men are not wont to be so indifferent in matters of immeasurably less consequence. If a new implement or machine frustrate its design or achieve it inadequately, it is either modified or thrown aside as worthless, though possibly nothing more valuable than a few dollars and cents are involved in the case. However insignificant the sacrifice, nobody is willing to endure it. Yet here is a political instrument incorporated experimentally into the framework of our institutions for the high purpose of establishing and administering justice between man and man, which is operating so viciously as not only to defeat its own specific object, but to threaten to spread confusion and disaster through our entire political system, and the public slumber on as if the rash experiment were moving smoothly forward to the most perfect and assured of triumphs. Such indifference to the largest and profoundest interests of society, if not inexplicable, is certainly astounding, and cannot safely be permitted to continue. It is the duty of the conservative press of the country to sound the note of action.

But to what particular action should the public be aroused? What shall be demanded, a fight *à l'outrance*, or *à plaisance*? Is an elective judiciary purely and utterly impracticable, or is it possible to so modify it as to cumbine the elective feature with the capability and especially with the independence indispensable to the Bench? Shall we simply amend and correct the present system, or cut it up by the roots, and go back to the former system, guarded by such checks and restrictions as experience will have pointed out? This is a question of undoubted moment. It is, we think, worthy of more consideration than has been bestowed upon it by most of our contemporaries who have recognised the vital necessity of doing something. While our own judgment, we confess, is in favor of making thorough work of the elective system, we are not blind to the difficulty, the great and formidable difficulty, of persuading the public to abruptly retrace its own step, even though that step is clearly a false one. No person relishes a solemn confession of error, and the public is only a collective person. Its strength and its weakness, its gifts and its foibles, correspond very exactly with those of the individuals who compose it. One has, therefore, simply to imagine the embarrassment he would probably encounter in attempting to lead a proud and sensitive man to formally acknowledge that some plan on which he had openly set his heart was a stupendous and ridiculous blunder, to comprehend the nature of the task of undertaking at present to abolish this most pernicious blunder of an elective judiciary. The fruits of the system, distinct and baleful as they are to the eye of the calm observer, are not yet sufficiently developed to touch the popular sense effectually. Whatever may be the convictions of reflecting men, it is tolerably certain that the masses of the people do not now feel the evils of the system keenly enough to warrant a radical movement against it. Is it possible, then, in any material degree, to correct the evils of the system, without abolishing it? We think that it is.

The two capital elements of the machinery of a judiciary system are the mode of appointment and the tenure of office. It doesn't require much thought to perceive that, as regards the impartiality and even the capacity of the judges, the latter element is by far the more [illegible] of the two. We agree with the New York Courier and Enquirer that, in this point of view, undue importance is often attached to the mode of appointment. It matters comparatively little whether a judge is chosen by the Legislature or the people, if, after he is chosen, he may count upon holding his place as long as he proves himself worthy of it. So far as his independence is concerned, he might as well be elected by two thousand voters as by two hundred, if, after his election, he is equally removed from the influence of both, and has nothing to hope or to fear from either. The chief evils of the present system do not flow from the fact that the judges are elected by the people so much as from the fact that they are elected at short intervals, and are reeligible to office. A judge may be none the worse for his elevation by a popular election, but undoubtedly he *is* the worse for [illegible] to face the same ordeal frequently. The temptation which this necessity holds out to his human frailties is all but irresistible. Mortal strength was not framed to resist it. It is this, and not his mere election, which, under the existing system, constitutes a judge on the bench the tribune of his party. It is this which makes the fear of partisan condemnation and the hope of partisan approval rather than the love of right and the scorn of wrong his ruling motives in the discharge of his duties. It is this which renders him the tainted slave of faction instead of the pure minister of justice. The fault is evidently in the tenure of his office rather than in the mode of his appointment to it. We have, therefore, only to change the tenure to correct the fault materially if not entirely. Can't this be done? We are certainly of the opinion that it can.

We believe that the public mind is ripe or may be quickly ripened for a successful movement in this direction. Its paramount necessity is indisputable. Let it be instituted at once, and zealously prosecuted, until the present scandalous tenures are purged from the statute books of every State in whose constitution the elective judiciary has found a lodgment. Such a movement will have for its object nothing less than the preservation of the liberty, the power, and the dignity of the republic. It will be a glorious struggle. Who enlists for the war?

CARSON VALLEY.—The people of this valley have taken the initiative steps toward the formation of a new Territory from the western portion of Utah. A memorial to that end has been addressed to Congress, and Judge J. M. Crane appointed Territorial agent to carry it to Washington. The population of the Valley is rapidly increasing, and strong reasons are presented in the memorial why such a Territory should be organized. Indeed, they seem to us unanswerable. From Salt Lake city to Carson Valley the distance is nearly or quite eight hundred miles by the emigrant travel, and by any other route it is too distant to be governed by a Governor and Territorial Legislature located at Salt Lake city. Particularly is this the case when we take into consideration the fact that deserts intervene. Until they can obtain at the hands of Congress an organized Territory, the people in those valleys east of the Sierra Nevada must make and administer their own laws. They are now literally without government and without law. There is an additional and strong reason suggesting the propriety of establishing the new Territory at the earliest possible day. The settlers of Carson Valley are inimical to the Mormons, and the placing between Salt Lake and California a strong and growing settlement will tend greatly to confine the power and curb the growth of the great physical and moral monstrosity of the age.

PROF. AGASSIZ.—Professor Agassiz, of Harvard University, has been offered by the Emperor Napoleon the professorship of paleontology at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, made vacant by the death of M. d'Orbigny. The following is the letter from the French Minister of Public Instruction:

PARIS, Aug. 19, 1857.

SIR: A chair of paleontology is vacant in the Museum of Natural History of Paris, by the death of M. d'Orbigny. You are French; you have enriched your native country with eminent works and laborious researches; you are a corresponding member of the Institute. The Emperor would be happy to restore to France a distinguished man of science, a renowned professor. I offer you, in his name, the vacant chair. Your country will deem herself happy in recovering one of her children, the most devoted of science.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the assurance of my sentiments of high esteem. ROULAND.

Professor Agassiz, says the Boston Courier, has declined this flattering offer, being unwilling to sever the ties which bind him to the United States.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.—Private letters from Nicaragua represent that the government of that State had granted a privilege for the transit route to Vanderbilt. Such, at least, was the current rumor. It is said that a portion of the respectable population is in favor of a union of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, while there is another party anxious to place their country under the protection of the United States, with a guarantee against fillibusters. All those who have anything to lose are most anxious for peace; but it is said that the lower classes are very turbulent; that jealous feeling has manifested itself between the citizens of Grenada and Leon, and that disturbances may occur at any moment.

FROM YUCATAN.—Dates to September 15 have been received. The revolution against Governor Panteleon Barbera had not yet been put down, and a skirmish between the parties was daily expected. The Campeche rebels kept up the semblance of a Government, and had regularly organized an army under Major General Ignacio Lavalle. The town of Tebat had been sacked by the Indians at the instigation of the rebels, and every house in the place more or less injured. The slaughter of women and children was considerable; some managed to secrete themselves until the Indians retired, which they did after one day's stay.

☞The Boston Bee is merry over the conversion of the Traveller to the cause of Gardner. The Traveller was formerly partial to Banks, in whose interest the Bee still diligently plies. Both seem true to their respective devices. The Bee is busy, and the Traveller is progressing.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—The London Times, in the course of a recent article, alludes to the facility with which credit can be destroyed by evil-minded persons where there is no prompt legal redress. That paper says:

Nothing is easier than to ruin a bank, and in England, in consequence of this facility, such attempts are classed with the worst offences. At this moment two persons are lying in Newgate for endeavoring indirectly in a particular case to excite public distrust, and, although one of them was a man of respectability, who acted upon a fancy that he had been personally injured, no one has been found to utter a complaint of the severity of the sentence. In New York, on this point, there is perfect freedom. Hence no institution is spared, and, indeed, the leading concerns are the first to be attacked, since, if these can be broken, the minor ones are sure to follow.

A fabricator of false reports should be regarded as the worst of criminals, and it is a pity that in this country so few of them are brought to justice. Many an honest man has been ruined by such vicious agency.

☞The Princeton Courier, a Democratic paper, is very severe on Mr. Guthrie. It announces that he is its *last* choice for the United States Senatorship. It reminds the Democratic members of the Legislature in no very delicate terms that the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury doesn't possess a single recommendation to their support for the office to which he aspires. It says:

Let them remember that Democrats want a man to represent them who has fought for Democracy in her troubles as well as in her triumphs—who has not failed when its foes were most insolent and triumphant to denounce them and reprove them. Let them remember that any coward may lead the van when charging a retreating foe, but that it requires a very "Bayard" to defend the rear of a defeated force. Let us have a man who is a "Bayard" in retreat as well as in pursuit—not merely a man who *gallantly* charges at the head of the army when the foe is all vanquished.

Will James Guthrie do? We say not.

These strictures of the Courier are the more severe that it acknowledges no especial favorite for the Senatorship. The editors evidently cherish a delightful aversion to Mr. Pierce's Secretary.

☞Gov. Johnson has been elected U. S. Senator from Tennessee in place of Hon. James C. Jones, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

[From the New York Courier of Tuesday.]

THE CRISIS OF '37 AND OF '57.

How do our banks now stand relatively to their condition at the great crisis in 1837, when they were all compelled, in self-preservation, to resort to the extreme expedient of suspending specie payments? To enable our readers to form a clear and correct judgment upon this important point, we present the following tabular statements:

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1856-57.

States.	Specie.	Circulation.	Capital.
Maine	$1,025,000	$5,500,000	$8,000,000
New Hampshire	180,000	3,000,000	4,750,000
Vermont	200,000	3,700,000	4,000,000
Massachusetts	4,518,000	23,000,000	59,780,000
Rhode Island	377,000	5,200,000	19,500,000
Connecticut	800,000	6,840,000	18,500,000
New York	15,000,000	28,000,000	101,000,000
New Jersey	750,000	4,800,000	6,000,000
Pennsylvania	6,000,000	13,400,000	25,700,000
Delaware	250,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
Maryland	3,200,000	5,100,000	11,100,000
Dist. of Columbia	300,000	250,000	1,200,000
Virginia	4,000,000	12,000,000	11,000,000
North Carolina	2,000,000	6,000,000	6,100,000
South Carolina	1,338,000	8,000,000	15,000,000
Georgia	1,500,000	5,000,000	10,200,000
Florida	......	......	......
Alabama	800,000	250,000	3,100,000
Louisiana	8,000,000	7,500,000	15,200,000
Mississippi	50,000	300,000	200,100
Tennessee	2,000,000	6,000,000	16,300,000
Kentucky	5,000,000	13,500,000	13,130,000
Missouri*	1,140,000	2,200,000	1,200,000
Illinois	350,000	2,500,000	4,420,000
Indiana	1,500,000	5,300,000	4,500,000
Ohio	2,000,000	10,000,000	6,000,000
Michigan	350,000	1,600,900	2,200,000
Wisconsin	530,000	1,150,000	3,000,000
Aggregate	$63,206,000	$176,750,000	$373,960,000

*Does not include the new banks.

The above returns were made in or near January last.

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF ALL THE BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES 1835-6, JUST BEFORE THE SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.

States.	Specie.	Circulation.	Capital.
Maine	$178,000	$1,758,000	$3,223,000
New Hampshire	150,000	1,536,513	2,663,308
Vermont	79,982	2,836,000	1,125,624
Massachusetts	1,136,444	9,470,357	30,410,000
Rhode Island	583,416	1,644,259	8,750,581
Connecticut	650,100	3,874,212	8,519,398
New York	6,224,646	21,127,927	31,281,461
Pennsylvania	3,878,868	16,262,023	18,858,492
New Jersey	395,132	1,755,820	2,850,000
Delaware	161,900	[illegible]	817,775
Maryland	1,200,000	3,290,163	8,268,525
District of Columbia	643,582	861,798	2,332,725
Virginia	1,552,328	8,122,763	6,511,200
North Carolina	314,886	2,000,518	1,789,221
South Carolina	2,500,427	7,458,727	7,300,318
Georgia	2,602,305	7,921,587	8,292,987
Florida	39,857	714,573	1,843,283
Alabama	1,562,881	5,172,107	6,553,000
Louisiana	2,866,587	7,130,546	34,063,284
Mississippi	659,470	4,490,521	8,764,550
Tennessee	211,976	4,596,500	4,536,385
Kentucky	1,122,554	3,812,490	5,115,180
Missouri	371,308	2,160,000	1,200,000
Illinois	279,870	653,661	478,220
Indiana	961,839	1,381,650	1,279,467
Ohio	2,021,901	9,975,644	6,580,744
Michigan	172,071	1,164,498	909,579
Totals	$33,103,095	198,856,474	218,875,292
Bank U. S.	7,650,539	15,444,564	35,000,000
Aggregate	$40,020,000	140,300,000	251,875,000

The aggregates compare as follows:

Year.	Specie.	Circulation.	Capital.
1835-'36	$40,020,000	$140,300,000	$251,875,000
1856-'57	63,206,000	176,750,000	373,960,000
Inc. in 1856-'57	23,186,000	36,450,000	122,085,000
Inc. per cent	58	26	48

From this comparison it is evident that the banks are in a much sounder condition at present than they were in 1835-'36. The increase of capital has been nearly four times the increase of circulation, while the per centage of increase of specie has been double the per centage of increase of circulation.

The proportion of increase of banking capital in the different States has been very irregular. New York has increased her banking capital 70 millions of dollars while that of Louisiana has decreased 19 millions, or over one-half. The N. England States generally have increased their banking capital largely, while the Western States, particularly Ohio, are more stationary.

The principal points of interest in the statement of 1856-'57 are the comparative amounts of specie held by the banks in the different States to the bank capital and to the circulation of bank notes. Rhode Island has the least specie in proportion to its circulation, being in the proportion of one dollar in specie to fifty dollars in capital. Connecticut and New Hampshire come next. Missouri has the largest proportion of specie to capital, being nearly dollar for dollar, and Louisiana ranks second. Alabama, Louisian, and Missouri have the largest proportion of specie to circulation, and could redeem their notes dollar for dollar. Vermont, Delaware, Virginia, N. Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, all have their circulation nearly equal to their capital. Ohio and Mississippi are the only two States where the circulation exceeds the sum of the specie and capital.

Altogether, our own State exhibits the most satisfactory statement of the condition of the banks, together with the soundness of their system. In Missouri and Ohio the laws are so stringent as to prevent capital from going into chartered institutions, and give the commercial communities over to the mercies of private capitalists. In the New England States the restrictions as to specie are not stringent enough, and impair the soundness of the banks, while the power to issue circulation is not sufficiently restricted by law.

It will also be interesting to compare the specie, circulation, and capital of the banks in the principal cities near January, 1857:

	Specie.	Circulation.	Capital.
New York	$12,100,000	8,000,000	56,100,000
Boston	3,500,000	7,000,000	31,000,000
Philadelphia	3,500,000	3,000,000	12,250,000
Baltimore	2,800,000	3,400,000	10,100,000
New Orleans	8,000,000	7,500,000	15,207,000
Providence	295,000	3,900,000	14,200,000

Of these cities, New York and New Orleans are the only ones where the specie exceeds the circulation. Providence and New Orleans have nearly the same amount of capital invested in banking, but New Orleans has thirty times the specie of the former. This illustrates the dependence that is placed, by the adjacent cities, on New York, keeping, as they do, large balances in New York, instead of specie reserves. This plan, although adding to the gains of New York in the time of prosperity, subjects her to great losses, and makes it necessary for her to bear the brunt of every financial crisis when the tide turns.

In order to avert a recurrence of such events as we have lately recorded, some little legislation will be required in behalf of the banks. The Legislature of Pennsylvania will meet in special session today. The notice is rather too sudden and the events too recent to secure any very careful consideration of the questions before it. We think the following modifications could be introduced with some permanent benefit to the commercial community, and to the banks themselves:

I. A limitation of bank circulation of three dollars for one of specie.

II. No bills under five dollars for the present, and none under twenty dollars after January, 1859.

III. Loans on call to be limited to five per cent. of capital.

IV. Long credits to be relinquished by our importers and jobbers; 1 to 6 months to be substituted for 8 to 9 months.

V. No loans to be granted to railroad companies except in extreme cases; no railroad company can be well managed whose expenditures exceed their receipts.

VI. Abolish the usury laws, and let money be free between the borrower and lender.

[From the New York Express.]

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS—*Extraordinary Chess Playing.*—The New York Chess Club hold regular tri-weekly gatherings at the house of F. Perrin, its Secretary. On Saturday evening a sociable party, composed of distinguished chess players from all parts of the Union, was present, the occasion being a remarkable match to be played between a German and three of the best players in these parts. Mr. Louis Paulsen, a German, living at Dubuque, Iowa, who comes as a contestant in the great Chess Congress, which commences its session to-morrow, at Descombe's rooms, No. 764 Broadway, performed the wonderful feat of playing, while blindfolded, three games at once, without having any board before him, or seeing the boards of his three opponents or keeping any memorandum except in his mind. His opponents were W. J. A. Fuller, of this city, an honorary member of the N. Y. Chess Club; T. Frere, Secretary of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and Dr. Raphael, who obtained a national celebrity as a chess player in Kentucky.

On Tuesday the Chess Congress was organized by the election of Judge Meek, of Alabama, as president, four vice presidents, a secretary, and two marshals. The lot was drawn for candidates for the grand tournament, and the following sets were formed:

1. Messrs. Perrine and Nott, of New York.
2. Messrs. Julien, of New York, and Paulson, of Iowa.
3. Messrs. Meek, of Alabama, and Fuller, of New York.
4. Messrs. Marrache and Fiske, of New York.
5. Messrs. Thompson, of New York, and Morphy, of New Orleans.
6. Messrs. Raphael, of Kentucky, and Kennicott, of Illinois.
7. Messrs. Allison, of Minnesota, and Montgomery, of Philadelphia.
8. Messrs. Stanley and Lichtenhein, of New York.

The first set-to was between Allison and Montgomery. After an hour and a half's play, Allison resigned. Then Thompson resigned to Morphy, after fifty minutes. Thompson and Morphy renewed, and were playing late in the day.

During the session of the Congress, the Chess Code will pass under revision. A committee has the subject in charge. The Umpires of the Congress are five in number—Rev. Dr. Walton, C. D. Mead, and Theodore Lichtenhein, of New York; H. P. Montgomery, of Philadelphia, and Paul Morphy, of New Orleans.

CARACAS, Sept. 7, 1857.

Business remains in the same depressed state as when I last wrote you; and the failure of three heavy importing houses for above a million and a half of dollars has greatly increased the distrust already existing.

The gathering of the new coffee crop has commenced. It will fall short of the average. The price asked for small quantities that have come to market, is fifteen dollars (Venezuelean currency).—There is a probability of the price being maintained.

Considerable amusement has been afforded us lately by statements going the rounds of the New York papers, to the effect that Gen. Paez had been plotting a filibustering expedition with Walker, against Venezuela. A greater absurdity could not be invented, if we except the story in the same papers of Madam Monaga receiving $10,000 for pin money from the custom house in La Guayra.

Cor. N. Y. Jour. of Com.

DR. HULCE.—The evidences of Dr. Hulce's professional ability and cures are abundant and of the highest class. Dr. H. is permanently located in Louisville, Ky. We presume no city enjoys better health or more facilities for the comfort of the afflicted.

THE ST. LOUIS EARTHQUAKE.—The News of last (Thursday) evening has the following in regard to the earthquake mentioned in this morning's dispatches:

About twenty minutes past four o'clock this morning, a rather severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in St. Louis as also the surrounding vicinities, likewise for many miles on the Illinois side. Toward midnight of yesterday a moisture began to pervade the atmosphere, and finally somewhat of a dew was formed. This did not increase in density until about half past two o'clock in the morning when a fog began to gather over the city and superseded the dew. It grew gradually thicker and thicker until about twenty minutes past four when (to give the words of officers McMeans and a fellow officer who were sitting on Third street, between Poplar and Plum in a doorway), they heard a loud rumbling noise. They jumped up, and had scarcely reached their feet before they were amazed at the shaking of the ground beneath their feet, so they could scarcely stand.

The windows of the houses on both sides of the street clattered loudly in their frames, the blinds flew open, and out popped the heads of scores of people in their dresses who occupied the houses. A great number ran out of the houses, alarmed at the oscillation of their beds, windows, and furniture in their rooms, and the cry of an "earthquake" broke the silence that otherwise reigned at this early hour of the morning. We may state that the evidences just narrated were experienced by people all over the city. Upon comparing all the accounts together, it is apparent that the shock proceeded from the southwest and so traveled along. Parties describe it as coming up from the river west, from which point it was felt most severe.

At Merramec, and all points below the river, it was very acutely felt. Persons coming in from there state that at the time of the shock the noise resembled at one moment the rumbling induced by steam endeavoring to escape through a muffled apparatus, and at another as though vehicles heavily laden, with muffled wheels, were being drawn with express speed over a cobble stone road. The latter sound was heard in this city. At Merramec it was pitch-dark at the time, and the people were very much alarmed and ran out of the houses. There was likewise a strong smell of sulphur, and it is said, upon good authority, that a sulphuric meteoric ball rolled about the streets in this city, leaving wherever it went a most unpleasant smell.

In consequence of the early hour of the morning, very little was known of what the outside affects were; but in regard to the inside ones they are visible in many parts. Plaster has fallen from the ceilings, locked doors were unlocked and thrown open, bricks knocked down, beds and furniture displaced. The Missouri Hotel, and many buildings in the vicinity, are described to us by some of the boarders to have rocked very nearly like a cradle, and a large number of them quickly arose from their beds in alarm. Heads were popped out of the windows, and many persons went into the street. Four miles north from here, just before the shock, it was very dark. After the first shock and about eight minutes after that came the second shock, which was felt all over the city, but was not so strong as the first, although very perceptible, when the moon shone out as bright as ever.

This is a very strange phenomena to be accounted for—how it is that while the shock is in progress a darkness so peculiar should prevail, and that no sooner has the shock been felt than it quickly disappears and gives way to the silvery path of the moon's rays. It is very certain that there were two shocks, the first is stated by old citizens of St. Louis to have been more severe than any other which has occurred since 1811, when the great earthquake which destroyed Caraccas and other cities in Central America, extended itself as near to St. Louis as New Madrid, where the property was all destroyed and a large number of lives lost. That earthquake also did considerable damage to St. Louis.

In the opinion of some judges in the sciences of geology and meteorology, they believe that the present ebullition of passionate indignation from the bowels of our mother earth, is only the forerunner of a more demonstrative one; but hope the Millerites will not take advantage of this superstition and try to frighten the credulous into a frenzy. The first shock was sensibly felt for a great number of miles, and up to the time we went to press, additional accounts were coming in.

The cattle and horses are described to have been very much affected even before the shock announced itself, and many people who heard the strange sound were only awake because the coming event cast shadows of indisposition before it. We have not heard of any particular damage done to this city, but we are anxious to learn what effects have been experienced in other cities, especially from below.—We learn by telegraph just now that the shock was most sensibly felt at Springfield, Ill., and in more distant parts.

☞The New York Times contains a list of workmen thrown out of employment in various manufacturing establishments, &c., and sums up as follows:

From the above it is evidently impossible, in any tabular exhibit, to show fairly the extent to which employees have been thrown out of work. The ship yards, that usually swarm with workmen, are almost deserted now. We cannot estimate the number of heads of families on this account left idle. The following table, however, approximates the number that, from known establishments, either had been lately discharged, or by which they are short of their usual force:

Iron founderies	750
Singer (Sewing Machines)	200
Douglas & Sharwood (Skirts)	325
American Tract Society	80
Fayes (Paper-hanging)	20
Holman (Printer)	40
Erie Railroad Tunnel (Jersey City)	1,200
Total	2,615

THE WASHINGTON'S NEWS.

Civilization of Africa.—The advices by the African steamer Gambia state that an exploring expedition to the river Niger and and its tributaries, in charge of Dr Backie, R. N., left Brass river on the 10th July, all well. The expedition is composed of Kroomen, twenty-five natives of the countries bordering on the Niger and Chadda, and fourteen Europeans. It is said to be the intention of Mr. M'Gregor Laird to form trading ports on the banks for cotton, butter, and other products of the interior, provided the climate offers no insurmountable obstacles.

India.—The arrival of the Calcutta mail in London, had added several important facts.

Lord Elgin took with him to Calcutta 1,700 troops and marines, and a naval brigade had been organized from his vessels to proceed forthwith up the Ganges.

Fears were entertained for the great indigo district of Firhoot. Two factories, it is said, had already been burnt.

General Neill, at Cawnpore, was compelling all the high-caste Brahmins whom he could capture among the Sepoys, to collect the bloody clothes of the victims and wash the blood from the floors, a European soldier accelerating the movements of each man with a "cat." After this degredation, the Sepoys were hanged, one after another.

The indigo crop was expected to fall short of last season's.

Exchange on London, 2s@2s 0⅛d.

A letter from London in the Paris Patrie asserts that Nena Sahib was marching upon Lucknow at the head of 11,000 to 15,000 insurgents, and that as he was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock, it was considered certain that he would effect a junction with the Oude rebels before the arrival of the English Generals. The fort of Lucknow, however, was deemed impregnable, and it was well supplied with food and water. General Banks, who assumed command of the Lucknow garrison on the death of Gen. Lawrence, had been killed by a shell.

Prussia—Berlin, Sept. 19.—The sittings of the Evangelical Assembly were closed on Thursday.—The King and Queen honored the last meeting with their presence, attentively listening to the discourses of some English, French, and American clergymen, who rejoiced over the results of the Assembly. When the court chaplain, Dr. Krummacher, concluded a speech in which he bade farewell to all the brethren in Christ, the King and the Queen arose from their seat and joined the chorus, singing, "Praise be now given by all to God."

The Emperor of Russia had consented to accept an address from the Evangelical Alliance, in which they solicit a removal of the prohibition to print the Scriptures in modern Russian, which is now in force. It was not thought likely that the request would be granted.

China—Hongkong, July 26.—In consequence of the unsatisfactory news from India, Lord Elgin considered it advisable to leave for Calcutta, and he embarked, with his suite, on board of Her Majesty's steamer Shannon, on the 16th inst.

It is understood that his Lordship's visit to India will not be a protracted one, and that his object is to endeavor to make arrangements for a force to come around to China. The impression here is that some Madras regiments may be ordered on.

Our intercourse with the Chinese in the North continues on the same friendly footing as previous to the disturbances in the South, and the prospect of a most flourishing trade being carried on at Shanghai, in exports and imports, is favorable.

Pekin Gazettes come down to the 15th June, but do not contain anything of interest.

His Imperial Majesty's ship Capricieuse was at Ningpo. The Portuguese Consul had removed for safety on board. In the late affray forty-five Portuguese are said to have been killed, and of the opposite side six Canton men and one Englishman.

The notorious pirate Apak had anchored his fleet off Ningpo, and threatened to take the place if he was attacked by the French steamer.

The Overland Friend of China, of the 25th July, says:

"Since the dispatch of the last mail, military operations about Canton have been nil; and there appears reasons for believing that before we attempt possession of the walls the rebels will have concluded the business for us.

"From the provinces we learn that, under the renowned chief Le, the rebels gave battle to the Imperialists, under General Kwan, near Sau-hing, and gained a complete victory, only three boats escaping to Canton to tell the result, and carrying Le's bravado challenge to Yeh to come on again as soon as he could get ready. Le's force is said to number 100,000 fighting men and 1,000 war vessels, and his Excellency Le's headquarters are now at the district city Uet. The first class city of Sau-hing is in very straitened circumstances.

"Another rebel chief, called Lein, with 50,000 men, has had a hard battle with Imperialist troops from Tsu-chow, and having gained the victory of his Excellency is compelling the whole of the surrounding country people to submit to his rule."

Australia.—The Melbourne Argus, of 23d July, gives the following summary of intelligence:

"The reports from our gold fields give steady evidence of the wonderful resources of the colony in this great staple export. The escort returns are below the average of the year 1856; but are very nearly equal to those of the same period of that year.—During the last thirteen weeks the quantities have amounted to 562,666 ounces, which shows an average weekly yield of about 13,284 ounces."

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.—The Latest.—London, Wednesday morning, September 23d. At a meeting just held of the London, Manchester, and foreign warehouses, a resolution was agreed to to wind up. The company was formed at the beginning of last year with a capital of £50,000, in £10 shares—on which £8 had been paid. Nearly the whole has been lost. A public exposure of the nature of the management will most probably be evaded.

A telegraphic dispatch in the Daily News, dated St. Petersburg, Saturday, reports a great storm in the Ladogan canal. Two hundred barks laden with produce, including flour, timber, &c., were wrecked.

The Daily News of Wednesday says: Business in the funds is again dull, and prices nearly stationary. The closing prices are about 1-16 below those of yesterday. The market for English railway shares droops daily.

Emancipation of Russian Serfs.—The commission for the emancipation of the serfs has just drawn up resolutions favorable to the safe progress of this work.

A Magnificent Present from the President of the United States.—A magnificent gold pocket chronometer and chain has been forwarded to Sam'l T. Sawyer, Esq., Collector of Norfolk, by James Buchanan, President of the U. S., to be presented to that noble veteran of Old Ocean, Captain A. Johnson, of the Norwegian bark Ellen, who so gallantly went to the rescue of the passengers of the Central America. This magnificent watch and chain is said to be one of the best the world can produce, and, coming as a present from such a source as the President of the United States, must make an indelible impression upon the minds of future generations of the heroic behavior of Captain Johnson on that perilous occasion. It is supposed that its cost could not have been less than $350.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1857.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.—We are much gratified to observe that the financial panic by which our whole country has recently been agitated is gradually subsiding. The press of the country has almost with one accord, and without any concert of action, interposed its potent voice and summoned the people to a calm consideration of the insufficient causes for the panic which so lately threatened to involve in ruin all our mechanical, commercial, and manufacturing interests, and even our great agricultural interests. The statistics of coin, bank circulation, and production show unquestionably that the country is in a more sound and wholesome condition than at any former period of its history, and give abundant reason for the belief that, so soon as public confidence shall be restored, our affairs will exhibit a state of gratifying improvement and prosperity.

There is no just analogy between the present panic and the "hard times" of other years. The gloomiest anticipations have looked only to such a condition of affairs as existed from 1837 to about 1841 and 1842, but the circumstances attending the universal crash then and the panic now are entirely dissimilar. Then we were largely indebted to foreign countries beyond our ability to pay; now the balance of foreign trade is in our favor. Then the proportion of specie in the banks and in circulation to the paper circulation was as one to two. At present the amount of specie very probably exceeds the bank note circulation. Then we had an empty treasury and a large public debt; now the Federal Treasury is plethoric, and the public debt may be liquidated at any moment. The annexed statement, compiled for the Bankers' Magazine, from statistics collected from reliable sources by the United States Treasury Department, shows the relative amount of specie in the country and of paper circulation in each year for the last quarter of a century:

Years.	Specie in Circulation.	Specie in the Banks.	Bank Notes in circulation.
1830	10,000,000	22,100,000	61,000,000
1835	25,000,000	40,000,000	140,000,000
1837	35,000,000	[illegible]	149,000,000
1838	32,000,000	35,000,000	116,000,000
1839	42,000,000	45,000,000	135,000,000
1840	50,000,000	33,000,000	107,000,000
1841	40,000,000	45,000,000	107,000,000
1842	30,000,000	30,000,000	[illegible]
1843	62,000,000	44,000,000	90,000,000
1846	[illegible]	42,000,000	105,000,000
1847	75,000,000	35,000,000	105,000,000
1848	[illegible]	45,000,000	128,500,000
1849	77,000,000	42,000,000	114,700,000
1850	100,000,000	45,000,000	131,000,000
1851	130,000,000	[illegible]	155,000,000
1854	191,000,000	[illegible]	204,000,000

An examination of this table will show that the amount of specie in the country has vastly increased for the last few years, but that there has been no corresponding increase of the paper circulation. When the financial crisis of 1837 occurred, there was not money enough in the country of all kinds to suffice for the demands of commerce and manufactures. Now we have in the country an amount adequate to all the wants of trade. The specie has increased to such an extent as to require a smaller proportion of bank note circulation than formerly, and if public confidence had not been destroyed by the prevailing panic the whole of this circulating medium would now without doubt be so distributed as to supply the necessities of all solvent business concerns. There is therefore no reason whatever for the continuance of the existing stringency of monetary affairs any longer than may be necessary to effect a restoration of confidence and to induce those who have money to put it in circulation at ordinary rates of interest. The substantial wealth of the country is immensely greater now than it ever was before. The value of our manufactures alone has increased quite tenfold during the last twenty years. This increase has been much greater than in geometrical progression. In 1830 the total value of our manufactures was $112,000,000; in 1840 it was [illegible]3,000,000; and in 1850 it was estimated at $1,000,000,000. Another great element of our national wealth, our agricultural products, is most unprecedentedly large. Crops of all kinds have been larger and have produced a more abundant yield this year than ever before. It seems strange indeed that, in the midst of such smiling plenty, such a superabundance of all that constitutes the wealth of the country, a money panic should sweep over the land, like a fierce and desolating sirocco, blasting our commerce, prostrating our manufactures, driving our banks to suspension, and our tradesmen to ruin.

In times like the present it is necessary to most boldly the dangers by which we are threatened, and "by opposing end them." We should look them full in the face, and, by ascertaining the causes from which they have sprung, prepare to avert the dangers or to overcome them and to profit by experience and repair the errors of the past. In looking from the immediate to the ultimate causes for the present condition of our monetary affairs we cannot avoid the conclusion that expanded credit, by which indiscreet speculations have been encouraged and general extravagance fostered to an inordinate degree, is the prime source of the great evils from which the country now suffers severely. To a great extent credit has been substituted for capital, which consists not only of real and personal estate of tangible wealth, but also of such personal qualities as sagacity, prudence, and energy by which real wealth may be acquired. Stimulated by the facilities for speculation afforded by an inordinate expansion of the credit system, our people generally have been in too great a hurry to grow rich. They have been unwilling to await the legitimate increase of their gains in the ordinary course of business, and have launched forth into a wild sea of speculation, dealing continually in fictitious values and acquiring nominally enormous profits until the bubble has burst and those who trusted in its stability have lost their imaginary wealth.

A very sensible cotemporary says that the gold discovery in California has contributed greatly to this inflation of values, that "it has had precisely the effect which the winning of a prize in a lottery often has upon an individual. Instead of making us rich, it induced us to spend far more than we had acquired. Our abundance led us into habits which have brought their ordinary consequence of embarrassment and want. California has been to this country what Mexico and Peru were to Spain. She grew the richest nation of Europe upon her prize, and finally sank to be the poorest. The only difference is, that the process which it took two centuries to accomplish in Spain, according to sudden wealth and sinking to gradual poverty, we have gone through with in half a dozen years, but neither gaining so much nor falling so low." Be this as it may, the California gold discovery is not alone nor is it even the chief cause of the wild and reckless speculation and stock-gambling which have conduced to the present crisis. In far too many instances legitimate business has been entirely contemned. A species of gambling in fictitious values has been substituted. Millions have been spent in fancy stocks, towns on paper, and moonshine enterprises of various kinds that never had any real value nor in all probability any existence except among the visionary operators on Wall st., N. York. The Philadelphia Bulletin reminds us in this connection of an amusing story told in one of the earlier numbers of Blackwood, or of the New Monthly Magazine, of a party of officers in Dublin, who were in the habit of raffling for a small pony named Shandy. Whoever won Shandy gave a dinner to his friends, and, as none of the party had occasion for a pony, he at once put him up for a new raffle. After many months of raffling and dinner-giving, it at length occurred to an old Scotch gentleman who had won and lost the prize several times, to look after "the valuable and handsome little animal." After endless inquiry and research, he finally ascertained that there was not and never had been such a pony as Shandy in existence. This story is strikingly applicable to the present condition of affairs in the United States. Too many of our citizens have been raffling for *Shandy.* So long as it was believed that the pony had an actual existence and an intrinsic value all went merrily enough, but, when the last owner discovered that his vaunted purchase existed only in the imagination, the crash commenced.

If the people will only reflect and refuse to become panic-stricken, they will soon be convinced that no real danger need be apprehended by those who have confined themselves only to a legitimate business and have not been drawn into the fascinating vortex of chimerical speculations. The natural and unavoidable result of the cause to which we have alluded is a complete reduction of fictitious values, but the actual material wealth of the country will not be impaired. Prices of all kinds will be reduced, but the reduction will be relative and no one will be injured. Trade and living will be brought down to a real substantial basis, while only our nominal wealth will be decreased. If the money panic is arrested now, actual benefits may ultimately be realized from it, but if it is aggravated and needlessly increased wide-spread and terrible disasters will too surely be the consequence. It is therefore the duty of all to exert whatever power they may possess to quiet the alarm that has seized upon the masses of the people and to restore that confidence which is at all times absolutely essential to prosperity.

MANUFACTURES AND LABOR.—The New Jersey manufacturers, we regret to see, are compelled not only to retain a good many of the goods manufactured in the workshops there, but to close up or work half time. Thus in Paterson, at the locomotive shops, there are several engines finished, but not delivered, on account of the railroad companies being unable to fulfil their engagements. The cotton machine and silk factories in Paterson will also suffer, and the prospects for employment there are dreary. The Newark Advertiser says: "A large number of employees have been discharged by the Paterson manufacturers, and the New Brunswick factories are also expected to close in a few days. At the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, seventy-five hands, and the Danforth Works one hundred and fifty hands have been discharged."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN ARKANSAS.—The Sage of Monticello of the 30th gives some particulars of a bloody tragedy which recently occurred in Ashley county. The Sage's informant states that a couple negro men, incited, according to their own declarations, by a man named Miller, went to the residence of Mrs. Hill, and, after attempting to violate her person, murdered herself and a negress, who threatened to tell of their dreadful crime, and fire to the house and burned them in the flames. As soon as the fact was known, a large number of the neighbors assembled at the scene of the tragedy, and, having secured the perpetrators of the fiendish crime (one of whom confessed), proceeded to take the law into their own hands and inflicted summary vengeance by binding the prisoners to a stake and building around them funeral pyres, amid whose flames they soon expiated their terrible and unnatural sin.

☞A $3 note altered to a $20, on the Muskingum branch of the State Bank of Ohio, has made its appearance. It is well done and calculated to deceive.

THE MORMONS IN LONDON.—We referred yesterday to a Mormon conference held in Philadelphia on Sunday last. The incidents of this meeting, however, were too scanty and unentertaining for publication, and its result, as we informed our readers, was a general resolution of the leaders present to throw up the enterprise of their faith in that quarter. The delegates consulted with blank faces, and adjourned with long ones. Not thus lean and meager were the proceedings, or so lame and impotent the conclusion, of the Mormon conference which amused and astonished the city of London some weeks ago. On the contrary, this last mentioned conventicle, from the account we have of it in the London Globe, was exceedingly fat and marrowy in all its parts. Its closing scenes are worth sketching.

The "social meeting" in which the conference terminated was held at the Teetotal Hall, Broadway, Westminster, from which we are left to conclude that the extravagances of the occasion were inspired purely by Mormon *spirits.* The attendance, says the Globe, was not very numerous, but it comprised all the leading members of the conference. At the outset the assemblage engaged in singing, in a loud strain, one of their favorite hymns, led on by Elder Bernard, to the tune of "The Low-backed Car." The burden of this song was the long looked-for day when they would all get to Zion, which, in the parlance of the faithful, means Utah. The musical powers of brother Bernard are described as considerably below the average, and the performance altogether appears to have been highly unsatisfactory to those of the audience whose ears were fine without being long.

Brother Silver, one of the elders, who, however, was by no [illegible]-tongued, next obliged the company [illegible] thing about [illegible]

"I never [illegible]
Till I became a Mormon," &c.

Several songs and recitations were then [illegible] One of the elders sang a song styled "[illegible] Nonsense," one verse of which ridiculed the absurdity of a man when he is ill going to a doctor, as the Gentiles do, instead of going to an elder of the church to be healed. One of the Yankee elders fresh from the Salt Lake Valley, and who, from his own account, must be a regular factotum in that happy region, said he felt "first rate." He could fetch in "tiring," if they wanted it; and he "calculated" that he was always "to hand," when anything was wanted to move "the fixins," to hunt up the lost sheep, or to drive the oxen. When anything of this kind was to be done, he was always "to hand" to do the best he could; but he wasn't much of a hand at "discoursing." He drew a pitiable picture of the heathenism of England, and gave a glowing description of the enlightenment and happiness of the saints in Utah, showing himself, after all, to be a good deal more knave than fool.

A Mr. Harrison, who seems to have been one of the rather slender number of Englishmen present, next addressed the meeting. This speaker essayed the "high moral." He said that Mormonism and its professors were not to be judged by existing standards, for they were far above and beyond them. It had been said that Mormonism was unnecessary, because there was nothing new in it that was true, and nothing true in it that was new. This was not the case. It supplemented the revelations of the Bible and completed them. They had been accused of saying nothing of polygamy. The polygamy they advocated was not the lustful polygamy of the Orientals. The polygamy of the Mormons was a system which controlled the lusts and passions of mankind, and reduced the marital duties to some kind of system. Mormonism did not allow men and women to rush into matrimony as dictated by their passions, and without any guiding principle. Mormonism came to them with principles adapted to every condition of a man's life; it entered into the privacy of the chamber, and controlled every action. It taught men to act as God would have them act. This was the difference between the Mormonite polygamy and the Oriental system.

The congregation then, by way of relief from the spiritual tension produced by this high-toned exegetical strain, indulged in some doggerel verses, which they sang to the popular air of "Minnie," of which song their "psalm" was a wretched parody. Elder George Read then recited a piece about "The Bishop's Banquet," describing the good living of the right reverend prelates—a recitation which was singularly *mal apropos*, and in very bad taste, seeing that it was immediately followed by the Mormonite refreshments—apples and pears on damp and dirty waiters, with little cakes and biscuits, which were stale and unsavory. These were washed down by copious draughts of pump-water from large jugs. Another elder then indulged in a "little harmony" about "Sleeping Parsons," the chorus of which was:

"Heigho! you sleepy parsons!
Ha! ha! ha! ha! what a lark!
After all your college learning
You will find you're in the dark."

The very reverend elder, says the reporter of the Globe, gave this song with much vigor [illegible] a well-known nigger melody, "Oh, Susannah [illegible] you cry for me," and he added to the effect [illegible] orous slaps of his hands upon his stalwart [illegible] after the most approved fashion of the [illegible] serenaders. The effort was very much relished by the congregation, who loudly applauded.

Sister Pearce and several other sisters [illegible]ly sang, though what was the burden of their songs and how they carried it, we are not informed. An elder with a strong Yankee twang advised [illegible] to sell off all their ornaments, which [illegible] long every day to dust, and to put [illegible] the emigration fund, to [illegible] them "to gather out of Babylon"—that is, to leave England for Utah.

The Apostle Orson Pratt then gave the sisters some advice on the subject of marriage. He said that marriage, if celebrated by the Mormon Church, which alone had full authority, extended not till death, but throughout eternity. He urged them not to marry men not Mormons, or else when they awoke in the Day of Judgment they would find themselves without husbands, and be obliged to remain single throughout eternity. This he described to be a horrible eventuality, and propounded the doctrine that a propagation of spirits would go on in a future world, just as the propagation of our species goes on in life.

Ezra Benson, another Apostle from the Salt Lake Valley, addressed the audience in his shirt sleeves. His speech was full of Yankee humor—rather coarse, but it told well with the saints. He said he felt "fust rate." He referred to the subject of marriage, and to his own wives and children whom he had left in Utah, and said he believed that all his wives would not apostatize, and that, therefore, he would not be likely to undergo the misery of remaining single in heaven. He described Brigham Young as the best and holiest man in the world, and said he did not wonder at the sisters falling in love with him. Every good man, he said ought to have more than one wife. He said that he would advise the editors who abused them to consult their works, and they would find everything "straight as taters." He indulged in a variety of jokes of the same class.

The proceedings, says the reporter, terminated shortly after 10 o'clock. In order that our readers may fully comprehend the nature of this miserable revel, it is only necessary to add the assurance of the reporter that he omitted to record "the more improper sayings and doings of the evening." Heaven save the unconscionable wretches!

THE KENTUCKY BANKS AND THE "SORTING" HOUSES.—Under this head we find the following remarks in Paddock's Bank Mirror of the 1st instant:

Some numbers back we took occasion to animadvert freely upon a combination of "arrangement," of which the late Trust Company was at the head, for procuring the notes of Kentucky and other sound banks, in order to supplant their circulation with issues of the State Bank of Illinois, &c. Though the head is off, it seems the project is still alive and vigorously pursued. As we predicted, the Kentucky banks begin to retaliate in a way which [illegible] enormous injury to the commercial interests of [illegible] [illegible] They refuse to loan their notes to those who [illegible] them out in this city, because those notes are [illegible] sent home for redemption in specie. It is not [illegible] that banks of established character, like the [illegible] tucky, would quietly submit to such a course [illegible] lematic drain, to serve no better object [illegible] ulcation of the extortionate proceeds [illegible] "sorting houses." Thus it is that sound [illegible] currency is forced out of circulation, and [illegible] with the most strange and questionable trash [illegible] wanting from their firm course of redemption [illegible] tucky banks make a proper defence. The [illegible] monthly knows pretty well who are engaged [illegible] [illegible] business; and if the [illegible] not [illegible] to [illegible], most expect to [illegible] the consequences [illegible] community is not afraid [illegible] the names of [illegible] friends and neighbors will spoil by keeping [illegible] course, unless to expect that the "sorting" [illegible] naturally cease their operations, and "regard [illegible] welfare, so long as they have the means of [illegible] on. And can make money by it; but a decided and [illegible] movement on the part of business men, depositors [illegible] soon diminish their power of injury. There are plenty of banks striving to obtain a large circulation beyond [illegible] public would thank the brokers for pushing to [illegible] "Up, guards, and at them!"

There is too much truth in the charges here preferred, and the remedy proposed is appropriate and practicable. These "sorting" houses are actually doing more to produce a continuation of the money panic and to exaggerate it than all the failures and suspensions that have occurred. The practice of "sorting" and exchanging sorts gives to the [illegible] kers, who indulge in it, an opportunity to keep up a continual run upon the specie-paying banks, by which they are compelled in self-defence to reduce their line of discounts and to refuse accommodations to all classes of our citizens who might otherwise enjoy such accommodations. Each of six [illegible] brokers may have fifty thousand dollars in bank notes of different banks, but so much divided that there is no sufficient inducement for him to present them whole for redemption to the different banks to which it belongs. By sorting and exchanging with each other, each one is provided with fifty thousand dollars of the notes of one particular bank, and then the "run" is made upon all of those six or eight banks for the specie. As long as this practice is pursued by [illegible] are the banks will necessarily have to refuse to issue their notes which may be returned to them for specie within a few hours after they are put in circulation. Thus the "sorting" process inflicts a deep injury upon the whole business community for a petty profit to the broker.

The article in Paddock's Bank Mirror was intended to apply particularly to the Cincinnati "sorting" houses, but it is equally applicable to all "sorting" houses, here or elsewhere. We are gratified to learn that nearly all our brokers, and among [illegible] house alluded to somewhat incorrectly in [illegible] nal yesterday, have agreed not to sort and [illegible] the notes of the Kentucky banks. We hope this determination will be strictly adhered to by all our private banking establishments. If, however, this should not be done, the business community have an effectual remedy in their power by at once refusing to do business with the "sorting" house.

There is another species of small fry sorters or perambulating street brokers, who go from house to house sorting and exchanging in a small way. These are simply contemptible, and should be [illegible] discountenanced by all [illegible] impertinence to apply for sorts.

MONDAY, OCT, 12, 1857.

Of the stock of pork at New Orleans on the 1st was 8,886 bbls. against 4,089 bbls. same date last year and 12,000 bbls. same time year before last. The stock of beef on the 1st was 440 bbls. against 2,841 same time last year.

REMOVAL.—The extensive wholesale diamond and jewelry establishment of J. B. McMullin, Philadelphia, has been removed to No 814 Chestnut st. Mr. McM. has an extensive trade in this section, and justly deserves the popularity he has gained.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

More "trade" clerks are being found out. Frank In Hopper, one of the clerks of Baldwin, Starr, & Co., No. 28 Park place, was arrested Saturday, charged with having embezzled from his employers, during the last few months, $2,000 in cash. Hopper had the paying off of the sewing girls connected with the establishment, and, by making false entries of the amounts paid out, succeeded, on each pay-day, in reserving a snug sum for himself. The young man (for young he is) was taken before Justice Connolly, and locked up as in the Tombs to await his trial. He is married, and has a wife and child. Kept a fast woman, and drove occasionally his fast horse over the Bloomingdale road. His moderate salary of $12 a week would not much more than pay his board and washing.

Thos. R. Finley, who has been employed about a year as clerk in the dry goods store of Mr. M. Egan, No 332 Bowery, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing $2,015 worth of goods from his employer.

A very numerous meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of the Erie Railroad was held last night at the Mercantile Library, for the purpose of raising a loan of a million dollars to relieve the road from its difficulties. A subscription book was opened and a committee appointed to make out resolutions.

Abraham Benedict, the notorious Dr. Chas. Catlin, the principal actor in the baby farm, to bail in the sum of $5,000, to appear as a witness on the trial of Mrs. Cunningham for procuring a fraudulent heir to the Burdett estate.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.

The Governor's message to the Legislature states that the sudden and severe financial revulsion which had occurred, inducing a suspension of specie payments by the banks in this and other States of the Union, was one which he could not foresee, and deplored, was unavoidable. The present exigency requires an early convocation of the Legislature to protect the interests of the Commonwealth and people. The banks should be released from penalties and forfeitures incurred by suspension of specie payments, and such suspension be authorized for a reasonable time, so as to enable them safely to resume. To force the banks into an early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payments from debtors, and entail upon the community the miseries of a wide-spread bankruptcy and ruin. While, on the one hand, a reasonable extension of the financial state of a suspension would greatly increase the evils of the irredeemable paper currency. A resumption of specie payments should not be postponed longer than necessary.

Therefore he recommends that the bank, which may be relieved from the penalties upon such suspensions by the existing law, should make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the treasury and the balances standing to his credit to any solvent banks unto specie as soon as necessary, and that the banks be required to pay that the solvent banks, which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to the late general suspension, be required, under limitations and restrictions, to receive the notes of other solvent banking solvent, at par in payment of all debts. The banks, on assuming specie payments, to be relieved from this condition. For the relief of debtors, a provision should be made for an extension of time on executions on judgments. An issue of relief notes of small denominations should not now be authorized, nor should the banks, during the suspension, be permitted to declare dividends exceeding 6 per cent. per annum.

He believes the moneyed institutions of the State are in a sound and solvent condition, and if the measures suggested are adopted all will be made right. In the House, before the reading of the message, a resolution was offered requiring the banks to reply an answer concerning their condition are the Legislature had debated upon after reading the message.

AUGUSTA, Geo., Oct. 6.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.—It is admitted here that Joseph E. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected by 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

To Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the election of Robert D. Trippe, American, over D. J. Bailey, Democrat; Joshua Hill, American, over Hallow Stevens, Democrat, in the Seventh district; M. J. Crawford, Democrat, over Samuel C. Flam, American, in the Second district; L. J. Gartrell, Democrat, over W. Tidwell, American, in the Fourth district; A. R. Wright, Democrat, over Robert H. Tatum, American, in the Fifth district; and A. H. Stephens, Democrat, over Thos. W. Miller, American, in the Eighth district.

Little has been heard from the First and Sixth districts. In the former, James L. Seward is the Democratic, and F. I. Barton the American nominee. In the latter, James Jackson is the Democratic candidate, and there is no American candidate running.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.

The steamer Niagara has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult., three days later than previous advices. The papers furnish no later intelligence from India.

The Emperors Napoleon and Alexander met at Stuttgardt on the 25th inst.

Mexico has accepted the negotiations of England and France relative to the Spanish claims.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria were to have a meeting at Vienna on the 1st of October.

The 6th of October has been fixed for a day of humiliation and prayer, on account of the Indian troubles.

It was rumored that Lord Elgin would be soon appointed Governor General of India.

Wynne, Brown, & Co., of Hull, England, failed—liabilities very large.

France.—The Patrie says the only effect of the meeting of Emperor Napoleon and Alexander is the maintenance of a satisfactory state of affairs in India. The Emperors met at Stuttgard on the 25th ult.

—A conference for the settlement, by mediation, of the Mexican question, will be held at London.

Russia.—A fire at St. Petersburg had burned 160 vessels.

The Czar has approved of a project for the partial abolition of serfdom.

A proclamation will be issued on his return from Stuttgard, inviting owners to arrange for the liberation of their serfs.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria are to have a meeting at Weimar on the 1st of October.

Russia is fortifying the straits of Yenikale.

India.—The papers furnish no later intelligence from India. The Government dispatches are momentarily expected.

Numerous fugitives from mutinous districts in India had arrived at Southampton. They give frightful accounts of the condition of things at Calcutta and the upper provinces of India.

A detachment of French troops from Tehina had arrived at Calcutta to protect the French interests at Chandernagore.

China.—Advices from China say that the American corvette Savant (in order to avenge the pillaging of an American ship by a gang of pirates) had burned a town on the island of Formosa, where the pirates resided.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The Government has received no intelligence relative to the mission of Wm. Cary Jones dispatched on that business in the newspapers.

Attorney General Black recently made a declaration relative to grants of land for railroad purposes, saying that a Legislative grant by Congress does of itself progress effect pass to the grantee all the estate which the United States had in the thing the matter of the grant except what is expressly excepted. There will be no need of further assurances in order to give the States a title in fee. The desire to which the United States shall not previously have parted with the title, and the selection of the Governor's agent will determine what sections or parts of sections are to be taken instead of those sold or subject to pre-emption. Then the title to each particular claim will be complete as if it had been granted by name mentioned or by description.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

There are about thirty cases remaining to be disposed of by the three naval courts of inquiry, which will occupy probably six weeks.

Surgeon W. A. L. Maddox has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster of the Marine Corps in the place of Capt. Sutherland, promoted.

The Mexican Legation has received official dispatches announcing the Tehuantepec arrangement.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Since the publication of the notice by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 24th of September, to the present time, nearly two millions' worth of 1'. less stocks have been offered for redemption, the highest amount received in one day was $695,000 worth. Within the last three days the amount altogether was not over $100,000. The falling off is attributed to an improved condition of the money market.

In reply to an inquiry made at the General Land Office, whether a tract of land illegally sold was entitled to pre-emption? the acting commissioner replied that it was not pre-emptible while covered by an actual sale, and though the sale should be declared invalid, land cannot be entered until subsequent to its restoration to the market after at least thirty days' public notice.

Signor V. Rosmi had an interview with the President to-day in relation to his reception as minister of Sardinia.

The Navy Department has recently sent out instructions to the commanders of the several vessels of the home squadron, with regard to the interception of armed parties designing to invade Mexico, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

James Madison Cutts, father-in-law of S. A. Douglas, was commissioned as Second Comptroller of the U. S. Treasury.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7.

The *Black Warrior* has arrived from Havana with dates of the 21st ult.

Sugar has closed heavily.

Exchange on London, 8 per cent premium, on New York, 3 per cent discount.

HAVANA, Oct. 7.

At the meeting of merchants held to-day to devise measures of relief for the present pressure in money matters, resolutions were adopted recommending the banks to make an immediate increase in their discounts, to the amount of seven millions of dollars, and that a future increase be made soon. A committee was appointed to confer with the banks.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 7.

A sale of 1,000 bales cotton was made this morning at a decline of ¼c.

The Bank of Charleston has arranged to take sterling bills of exchange at par, and bills on HAVRE at 5.90@5.93.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

Bowen McNamee, & Co., have failed. Their assets largely exceed their liabilities.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 8.

Three distinct shocks of an earthquake, lasting five minutes, were felt here at 4 o'clock this morning. The first shock was violent. It demolished chimneys and awakened the citizens.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The Herald has a Calcutta letter stating that Lucknow, the capital city of Oude, has fallen. All the Europeans have been massacred by Nena Sahib, and the rebel forces under Gen. Havelock have been defeated and fell back upon Cawnpore, herself half besieged by the cholera. This information was current in private circles at Calcutta, but was kept from the newspapers by the Government. By the next mail we probably receive some details of this disastrous event to the British power in the East.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.

A gentleman who left Leavenworth, Kansas, on Monday at noon, says the election was proceeding very slowly. The free State men had complete possession of the polls, and were casting all the votes. If all the voters could receive ballots by Monday, the election would be continued on Tuesday.

I believe the free State men had control of the polls. It is conceded that Parrott would beat Hanway in this district. There are no disturbances at Leavenworth in respect to reserve returns to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.

A meeting of the merchants and manufacturers was held this afternoon at the rooms of the Legislature to the present crisis.

Resolutions were passed asking the Legislature to pass such laws as will enable the manufacturers to resume and for the other branches of business to follow their example. Resolutions were also passed asking the Legislature to pass such laws as will enable the manufacturers to resume and for the other branches of business to follow their example, stating that the daily labors. That the relief should be simple and comprehensive—not fettered by provisions impossible to be executed in a season of trial and panic, but such as will tend to restore confidence in the general solvency of our people, and bring into active and beneficial circulation the products of our fields, mines, and workshops.

Also imploring the Legislature to consider the suffering which must inevitably follow in every department of labor, and to those also who have to exchange value, such as merchants, traders, and factors, if some relief is not afforded by the present Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 8.

The Senate has adopted the first section of the bill reported by the Select Committee on the Governor's message, which fixes the resumption of specie payments on the first Monday in February, 1858.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.

A revolting murder was committed here last night. Three persons entered the second story of the house of an aged German named Wissman, who lived with his daughter in a secluded spot on the East Liberty road, near Pittsburg. Their object was supposed to be to commit a rape on his daughter, who first discovered their entrance into the house. Wissman, while protecting her, received several blows on the head from a heavy iron bar, which fractured his skull, and died shortly after. James Kelly, John Richards, and Daniel Devine were arrested to-day as the perpetrators of the murder. They are strongly implicated by circumstances.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

The sheriff this morning seized the books and papers of the Milwaukie and Mississippi Railroad at the instance of the Milwaukie Bank. The day closed gloomy.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn is discarded.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8.

Governor Andrew Johnson was elected to-day to the U. S. Senate, as successor to J. C. Jones.

The Bank of Kentucky and Ocoee bank of this State, have suspended.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Harper & Bros., the extensive publishers, suspended yesterday. The house is reported to have a surplus of upwards of one million.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 9.

This morning a special communication was reported to the House an act for the relief of banks and debtors, removing penalties for suspension until next March, permits banks to discount and pay out their own notes at par every day; after March must also pay deposits and not declare dividends above six per cent.; Pittsburg and Philadelphia banks are to publish weekly statements like those of New York. All banks are to receive the notes of all other banks solvent prior to suspension; and on the president or any bank making oath that another bank is unworthy of credit, commissioners shall be appointed to examine the affairs of the bank. If notes of any bank are found to be insolvent, unless it resumes before the 1st of March; State revenues payable in notes of solvent banks during suspension, and bank must replace notes used for tolls and taxes; all judgments shall have stay execution six months longer than now allowed where the party has freehold; stay of execution not granted for wages of labor; banks to certify acceptance of bill within thirty days, and pay half of one per cent for privilege. Ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

There is a tremendous run on the Park Bank today. The Bank is said to be in debt only $150,000 in circulation and nearly $300,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

It is now probable that the present Government of Nicaragua will be recognised by the reception of the Minister, Irisarri, with a view to the formation of a treaty with that Republic, so as to perpetuate the secure to the United States the privilege of the transit route.

The Postmaster General has just appointed six agents, at an annual salary of one thousand dollars each, for the through express mail from Baltimore to Cincinnati, the object being to secure more regularity than heretofore.

The Treasury Department has received messages from Col. Noble, superintendent of the party to construct a wagon road in Minnesota, from which it appears there is now completed from the Big Sioux to the Missouri river, and no serious difficulties can pass, and that in the course of a month it will be extended to Fort Ridgely, the eastern terminus on the Missouri river.

The Cabinet had no formal consultation on the subject of the District of Columbia banks, but an examination is in progress at the Attorney General's office concerning the basis upon which they can be brought into practicing business.

Robert J. Walker, late secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Distressing Society, has been appointed a receiving and disbursing agent in the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.

The following failures are reported here to-day: Lagnery & Co., straw goods; Milton Sale, oil and leather dealer; and Nash, French, & Co., shoe dealers.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.

The New Mexican mail left Santa Fe on the 15th ult., and reached Independence on the 7th inst.

Otero had been reelected to Congress by 4,000 majority.

The Indians were quiet.

The Cheyennes were anxious to make a peace.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.

Rumors have been in circulation all day relative to the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling, Va., but it has been impossible to trace it to any reliable source. The run upon it was having its worst this afternoon at ten to fifteen per cent. We have heard no rumors against any of the other banks of Wheeling, and well-informed sources discredit the above report.

Later.—A dispatch from Wheeling says the reported failure of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of that city is entirely without foundation, but at the rumor may find circulation in other quarters, the notice of its erroneous character may prove beneficial.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.

Produce is fast accumulating at this port. Very little going forward on account of the derangement of the currency and the uncertainty of eastern markets. The stock of flour on hand is larger than that at the same season at any previous period. Receipts by railroad yesterday 3,200 bbls flour and 10,000 bushels wheat.

The Michigan Central Railroad loans between here and Buffalo will be laid up as fast as they arrive at this port.

The monetary excitement has subsided and our remaining banking institutions are looked upon with the utmost confidence.

NEW YORK, October 9.

The New York and Erie Railroad did not pay the laborers upon the Bergen tunnel to-day. There was great excitement and the track was torn up.

The Bowery Bank of this city has closed its doors and suspended from the clearing house. Its bills are abundantly secured and will be taken by all the other city banks. The institution was but a small affair.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Messrs. Gallaudet & Wetmore, bankers, have suspended.

The run on the Park Bank subsided before the closing hour this afternoon. The bank paid all demands made upon it.

The Brooklyn Central Bank has been enjoined and a receiver appointed.

A meeting was held this afternoon at the Merchants' Bank to devise measures of relief.

It is reported that the banks will provide a fund of six millions of dollars for the special object of forwarding produce.

NEW YORK, October 7.

The following is the statement of the commerce of New York for the first quarter of the financial year, commencing July 1: Cash duties received $12,000,000, same quarter last year $11,000,000. Imports of merchandise $71,000,000, same time last year $64,000,000. Exports of merchandise $15,000,000, same quarter last year $21,900,000. Exports of specie $11,000,000, same time last year $14,000,000. Imports of merchandise from January 1 to October 1, 1857, $182,000,000, same time last year $172,000,000. Exports of merchandise same time, $64,000,000, same time last year $80,000,000. Exports of specie from January 1 to October 1, $23,000,000, same time last year $26,000,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

In consequence of the failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable, the associated press has decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland for the purpose of boarding off Cape Race, all steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, Havre, Bremen, Glasgow, &c. By this arrangement the European news will be received in about 6 or 8 days from the time it leaves the English shore.

Money depressed. Seymour & Co., paper-dealers; Cole & Co., sugar; and J. W. Conlies, dry goods, failed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

The Illinois Central Railroad and the Erie Railroad have both suffered their notes to be protested.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.

The House agreed to take up the relief bill passed by the Senate yesterday, but dispersed with going into committee of the whole and placed it on its second reading. A long discussion was had on extending the time of resumption from April to 3d Monday of January, 1859. Lost by 25 to 69. A motion to shorten the time to January 58 was made; and a substitute offered fixing 1st of July next was lost by 33 to 59.

An amendment requiring the banks to pay specie for fives was carried.

Session.—A political discussion arose from a resolution declaring that the whole financial difficulties have resulted from the tariff of '46 and the modifications by the last Congress. The subject was finally postponed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

For several days past, owing to the non-payment of wages due, there have been apprehensions of a disturbance among the workmen at the Erie railroad tunnel. At the Bergen end, yesterday, the laborers to the number of 1,000 or 1,200 assembled evidently with the intention of making a hostile demonstration, but, after breaking one or two trains for a short time, through the interference of the Catholic clergyman and the sheriff of Hudson county and the presence of a force of military, which had been ordered, the mob was reduced to quietness.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.

Money depressed. Merchants, however, are generally meeting their notes. No other failures.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

There was a run made this morning on the Brooklyn Savings Bank. A large crowd was congregated in the vicinity of the bank; the police were called to preserve order. The bank is abundantly able to meet the run.

There was a run on the Bowery Savings Bank today, but that institution met all demands promptly.

The Park Bank went through nobly, coming out stronger than before.

BOSTON, Oct. 10.

In consequence of the delay in Western remittances and the almost total suspension of paper negotiations here, the Michigan Central Railroad have suspended payment for repairs on the Detroit and the unused subscriptions to bonds on the 10th of November. They will pay their coupons as usual.

The steam frigate Merrimac sails for Rio Janeiro on Tuesday, taking out Mr. Head, our Minister to Brazil.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.

The Governor has issued a proclamation prohibiting the notes of the Bank of Kanawha being received in payment for money due the State, that bank having refused to redeem its notes and removed a large amount of its assets beyond the limits of the State.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 10.

The rumor prevalent in Louisville that a large number of St. Louis houses had suspended and closed to-day at the Bank of Kentucky, is unfounded. More or less paper is daily protested, but there have been no important failures.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10.

The ship Sultana, of New York, has arrived.—She reports passing, on the 22d inst., off North Carolina, the corpses of four men and pieces of a wreck, supposed to be from the Central America.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 10.

Reliable telegraphic intelligence from Charleston announces the suspension of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, a State institution. C. M. Riner is the president.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Returns from 116 towns in Connecticut show that the Democrats carried 63, Republicans 49, and 3 doubtful.

The Harmony Bank closed its doors this P. M. and has been suspended from the Clearing House. The bills are abundantly secured and will be taken by all the city banks. The institution was a small affair, with a capital of $350,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.

George Washington Parke Custis, the last member of the Washington's family, died yesterday at Arlington, Alexandria co., Va.

MONEY MATTERS.

Messrs. Swift, Brother, & Johnson, of Chicago, who suspended last week, have concluded to wind up their business. They furnish the following exhibit of their affairs:

Our assets amount to	$1,086,414 75
Liabilities	788,748 75
Surplus	$300,678 00

The Cincinnati Times, of Monday evening, says:

The only want of the street to-day was the suspension of the highly respectable banking house of Messrs Dunlevy, Disk, & Co. This house have labored considerably in money and more recently by the failure of Messrs. Atwood & Co., New York, some weeks ago, with whom the Cincinnati house had their Eastern account.

The following, which we find in the New York Commercial Avertiser, contains wholesome advice. The source from which it emanates is strongly endorsed by the Advertiser:

The real condition of commercial affairs, I apprehend, well understood by the observing and shrewd portion of the business community, yet there are many persons remarked in mercantile pursuits, even from the ranks of the wholesale, who, neither wholesale from want of the false statements of interested parties, are apt to come to wrong conclusions. Pecuniary values, realized and by letter, I have, during the past three weeks, received anxious inquiries relative to means of payment, and the only practical advice given in relation to the probable "let up" or relief from the existing stringency. This is so interesting a topic at the present moment, that I have requested some merchants, whose daily and hourly knowledge of so-called "availability" is valuable, and I have obtained from some of our wealthiest and most influential firms, the head of which is a bank director, insurance agent, and representative in the legislature, permission to publish the views of the chief executive officer and head of the banking department. Both of these gentlemen have long considered the subject, and have the ability to form correct conclusions. The endorsement from which it proceeds, and the clear, succinct mind in the language of the "chief" surrounded both of these communications most valuable and reliable. The letter, after alluding to the suspension of the "ebbs Life and Trust Co.," and mentioning the failure of one of the largest houses in

"The event, although it has not taken us by surprise, for the reasons just stated, will doubtless astonish the country at large, and cause a feeling of consternation, and hence the surplus must necessarily follow. Such a want of general confidence in other institutions. This want of confidence will, I apprehend, not be of short duration, and the first evidence of it will be seen in the special forbearance and little assistance which the session confers upon commercial paper. Our solid wealth never more solid; our banking institutions, I refer to those of the city of New York, are known to be by me personally and by all business men as *eminent* with such matters, to be richer, safer, and in every sense sounder than in other periods of speculation. Our first class bank, viz: those whose stock rance at and near par, when money is scarce, are in our opinion the best investments in the country, and under no consideration would we recommend you to offer such bank stocks, knowing nothing to replace it to; safely and profitably in the shape of commercial investments. Should it be depressed, however, as it is more than likely to be in case of a pressure in the money market, that depression cannot possibly exist with the general and enterprising public, and when you will and then we would strongly advise the purchase of additional stocks.

In the country more money is really made by the sagacious who have reserved means to take advantage of these temporary troubles, than at any period of the past and country man, Mr. Peabody, is a living example of the truth of this statement.

Our railroad interests do not recommend themselves in the same light. We need every mile of road now laid down, and more too, but if we have to wait for the public interests in the country in time of commercial distress, and may go exceedingly lame. Railroad bonds, which are the best paper for banking stocks applies with equal force to United States and state securities—nothing can be better, and no doubt, as a general rule, will be higher. Should the war end, viz: That any distance of the money market will not be caused by the depreciation of good stocks, the overabundance and undervalue of property, foreign and domestic, but wholly from a temporary want of confidence, the effect of which will be to shut up for a brief space of time the coffers of our money lenders, and this will be succeeded with the return of that confidence, and a general and cheering activation in all descriptions of business."

EXPORTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Since January 1st	$22,907,073
Same time in 1856	27,478,950
Same time in 1855	23,577,450
Same time in 1854	20,216,647
Same time in 1853	15,207,750
Same time in 1852	20,063,870

The St. Louis Democrat, of Tuesday, says:

About 1 o'clock yesterday the eminent banking house of James H. Lucas & Co., the owners represent property to the amount of three or four millions of dollars, closed its doors. The immediate cause was a steady and disastrous run in the morning, after which the doors were locked out. The house has been weakened, day after day, for a week or two past, by fears of the depositors, and on Saturday evening, after the suspension of E. W. Clark & Bros., it was anticipated by many that its doors would not open this morning. Up to 11 and 12 o'clock, the chief partner of the house was in his office, and met in a manly way all demands. The suspension closes the doors upon a large amount of deposits, which circumstances will contribute still more to increase the general alarm and panic. The establishment stands in the front rank of commercial houses in this city, and are confident, entertain no fears about the ultimate realization of their funds.

The following is a list of the broken or discredited banks of Illinois:

Belleville Bank, Bank of Chester, Stock Security Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Bank of Pike County, Bank of Elgin.

The Bank of Kanawha has at last suspended.

The St. Paul Times, of October 3, says:

Every person in the Territory who knows the well known firm of Marshall & Co., bankers of this city, will regret to learn of their assignment, which event transpired yesterday morning. The firm, we are told, owe about $50 every dollar of their indebtedness, but it will require time to close up their affairs.

The Mineral Bank at Cumberland, Md., has failed and made an assignment.

The circulating notes of the Western Bank of Spring field, Mass., of the Oneida Central Bank, of New York; Worthington Bank, Ohio; Bank of the North Western Ohio, and the Ware Bank, New Hampshire, were thrown out to-day.

A private dispatch of yesterday's date states:

Addison Bank and Pine Plains Bank, of New York State, and Central Bank, Brooklyn, were thrown out.

The Albany Evening Journal, of the 5th, thus states the business of the State Banking department in that city:

There had been returned to the Department for cancellation during the week, over $1,000,000. The amount of securities surrendered over $1,000,000. The amount of notes returned for cancellation for the last three days of the week succeeding the present decision of the Supreme Court that the suspension of specie payments by the owners of securities upon the return of circulating notes before $100,000 for a banking Association, and $50,000 for an individual banker, entitled them to a release from the deposit of securities returned during the same period was within a fraction of $200,000.

If anything was wanting to show the inclination as well as the ability of the banks of this State to promptly meet their liabilities during the present pressure, the above would satisfy the most skeptical, particularly when we remember that the amount of specie in the vaults of the banks in all New York have been returned to the Department under protest.

The banks thrown out to-day are the Mercantile, Charter Oak, and Exchange of Hartford, Conn., the Lee Bank of Lee, Mass., and the Bank of Watertown, in the State. We understand that these have suspended.

The New York Times of Wednesday says:

We hear of no other stoppages of importance. It is not improbable that private extensions are now the order with the banks generally, and that they will be induced thereby to see the impossibility of carrying the jobbers and grocery through their present embarrassments. The business of the money exchanges with the West take a sudden turn for the better. Approved paper is now taken at par, and the checks or drafts, even at sight, west of Albany or south of Baltimore, and remittances are almost as difficult to be made from distant points within the State of New York. It is some relief to know that the demand for sterling exchange remained until the ending of the week at the high rate of 9 per cent, and there was a fair additional business done at par to 10 per cent. Continental bills were unsettled, and the demand of the most extravagant character was paid on to France, say from 5 francs 70 centimes to the dollar, to 5 francs 40 centimes.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Everything was quiet yesterday in the money market. The banks were checking in limited sums for their customers on New York and Boston at 2 per cent. premium, but could not supply all the demand. They were also discounting to the extent of their ability—the amount taken by the Bank of Kentucky yesterday being $27,000. The rates out of doors are the same as before.

The financial news by telegraph yesterday from New York and New Orleans was very unfavorable. The extensive New York publishing firm of Harper & Bros. have suspended, and a heavy run was made on the Park Bank. This institution has never enjoyed a high credit, and no confidence has been evinced in it. At New Orleans the pressure was increasing and no New York exchange was to be had.

One of our bank officers remarked to us last evening that if the Pennsylvania banks had stood up, the crisis would have been over by this time. He added that unless they resumed specie payments forthwith, the old Keystone State should be turned out of the Democratic phalanx. We are inclined to think that if Pennsylvania had not been one of the Democratic phalanx, her banks would not have suspended.

The New York Courier, of Wednesday, says that there is no class of securities, public or private (bonds of the United States only excepted), upon which money can be borrowed under three to five per cent. per month.

We hear of the failure of Mr. N. H. McLelland, of Lexington. His liabilities are $40,000. The failure will not affect the firm with which he has been connected.

The Chicago Tribune, of Thursday, says:

It would hardly be proper to say that times are growing better in Chicago. In some respects they are worse, in others easier. The premium for gold is increasing. Brokers yesterday were paying 1 to 1½ per cent discount. Silver is carrying into coin. Exchange is getting neither cheaper nor plentier, and seems to be growing scarcer—certainly dearer. The price asked and exacted is fully double. Men can business much afford to pay ten or fifteen dollars on the hundred for New York funds? How can they possibly afford to give for exchange a per cent. equal to the ordinary profits of trade, and still make any thing by the load? Sooner or later he must succumb, or abandon business.

There is only one way out of the difficulty; the grain crop of the West must go forward. If the country can remain on our hands during the coming winter, our indebtedness at the end of next year, or perhaps two years hence, would continue to decrease, and more and greater disasters must ensue at the last when reaction on the West will fill our cup of financial woe to the brim.

We hear of only one additional failure in this city—that of Messrs. Bonfil, Hubbard, & Scull, wholesale grocers and manufacturers. They have made an assignment.

The panic is very severe in the Northwest. A letter from Omaha City, of the 1st inst., says:

Business is entirely suspended. The Western Exchange Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of this place, chartered by the first Legislature, with banking privileges, has gone under. Its circulation, and by letter, I have said dollars were deposited the day previous to the suspension, but still were refused. The Bank of Florence, the only Bank of Fabulous, owned by the same parties, has also suspended. There is also the Bank of Council Bluffs, Bank of Omaha, &c., also one to the bond: Saunders & Clarke, and F. Brown, of Omaha City, also gone. Why the last one can tell. They are the heaviest dealers in exchange. The Western exchange has, we are informed, a circulation of $150,000 now in existence. Of course it is worthless.

The Bank of Florence and Nemaha Valley Bank, we are informed, have also suspended. Property has little or no sale here, and lots in Omaha, which would readily bring seven hundred dollars, will scarcely sell for $100. When, how, and where we are to stop, it is utterly impossible to say. The pressure of the money market East is severely felt all through the Northwest. There is scarcely any money in circulation here now, but the Omaha script, which was issued to pay for the work on the completion of the capitol buildings—and this will pass out of the city. And the state of affairs is not alone peculiar to Omaha, but also through this whole territory.

In Kansas the times are also hard, and a severe reaction must inevitably take place in both Territories. Work is much retarded their settlement. All building here is stopped for the present, so as to money can be had to pay laborers. In fact, a general want of confidence now exists in all branches of business.

Of the New Orleans money market, the Picayune of the 3d, says under date of the preceding evening:

The demand for money in bank has been very urgent to meet the payments maturing to-morrow. With the general quiet inquiry we feel convinced we are well provided for. In the street negotiations are at a stand, as even the best paper cannot be passed at 2 per cent., hence the banks have to carry all the load, and to their credit be it said, they do it harmoniously to the task. A determination exists on the part of the managers of these institutions to put nothing with their liquidity can help it, and we believe they have many, so that there cannot possibly be a change of any serious trouble.

It is of no use to give our usual tables of quotations for to-day, and we omit them from that cause. Several sales have been effected, the rates range from 2½@3 per cent.

The exchange market this week has been in a decided quandary. Bill after bill passed over the desks in New York flatly can be no satisfactory here, but we look hourly almost for such a change that we shall be enabled to draw upon, and enable our bankers to sell sight instruments at par funds. Yesterday we had a most decided effort to open upward, chiefly in the banks at 109@110, but to-day the quasi 1 fell off, whilst the stronger class of drawers generally asked a fraction more. To-day we have had a good many passed, chiefly to

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Agricultural.

BROOM CORN.—HOW TO CURE IT.—A. C. Voris, of Akron, New York, writes as follows to the Prairie Farmer:

I am not a farmer and know but a precious little about farming, but have some recollection of it from my boyhood, yet I generally read your papers as it tends in a way to our office, my partner being somewhat inclined to doing literary farm work. My seeing some inquiries in the Aug. 20 number of your paper in regard to broom corn, and your remarks in answer to inquiries, brought to my recollection the manner in which broom corn was cured when I lived on a farm and was independent. When I was a small boy I frequently aided in cutting the brush and preparing it for market. My recollections are as follows:

When the brush is ripe enough to cut, proceed as follows: Take two rows, "progress backwards" of course, between the rows, break over the first hill in the right, obliquely, say at an angle of 45 degrees from an extended line of the row, toward an extended line of the left row, then back over the first hill on the left at the same angle toward an extended line of the right; thus proceed breaking from you and across the opposite rows back and forth, and spreading the tops so as to form a continuous table of the stocks through the entire length of the field; make the table 30 or more inches high, to suit convenience, and let the tops or brush project far enough over the tables to be convenient for the husbandman along on both sides of the table toward the brush end, and in the direction opposite to which the brush points, take hold of the brush, give a cut with your knife, leaving sufficient length to grasp, and, as you cut, pull out the brush which will draw from the fold enclosing it, leaving it entirely free from leaf—place the brush as soon as you have secured a handful upon the table, so that it will dry in a short time—when it may be tied into bundles and taken to a proper place to be stored.

Instead of using the hatchet you describe, a hollow cylinder, say two feet in diameter and thirty inches long with knives or sails driven from the inside, similar to the cylinder of a threshing machine, and put in motion by a crank, will do the work up as fast and much easier than both of the boys with hatchets. Take slats, inch oak boards three or four inches wide —saw, ax, hammer, nails, and end boards, and a little ingenuity and the machine is made. If these suggestions are worth anything to you, use them; if not, no harm is done.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

WOODBURN, KY., Sept. 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:—I noticed an article on the subject of grapes, and others from the Ohio Farmer and Farmer, and published in the Journal of the 16th. I will give you my experience on the subject, humble as it may be. Some five years ago, my wheat became so much injured in the winter that it was not profit to make flour for the use of the table. I concluded I would apply some remedy, and accordingly set about the work. I filled a vessel with water (say half full), that would hold one bushel of wheat. To this I added say about seven pounds of common salt and about as much fresh burnt stone lime—then stirred until dissolved. I then put my seed wheat in the mixture and let it stand half an hour; then, stirring the seed from the mixture, placing it on a table or something else convenient, and then elevated so as to let the water run from it, let it stand for two hours and then sow. The above preparation was all that any farmer could have desired. So effectual was it that I have used it since, and it was not perceivable in the flour made from wheat grown from seed prepared as above. I followed this course some three years with entire satisfaction. I then turned my attention to some application or to any other mixture, and I find that my wheat has smut in it to a limited extent. I shall again this season prepare my seed as heretofore. I advise all farmers who are troubled with smut in their wheat to try it; the expense is trifling and the labor quickly performed. As to the length of time that wheat would lie in this mixture and then germinate I am unable to say; but, from my own application or from other mixture, and I find that my wheat has smut in it to a limited extent. I shall again this season prepare my seed as heretofore. I advise all farmers who are troubled with smut in their wheat to try it; the expense is trifling and the labor quickly performed. As to the length of time that wheat would lie in this mixture and then germinate I am unable to say; but, from my own application of it, I feel confident that it will not lie in it more than three hours. After it is drained it can lie a day and a half, perhaps, without injuring. My plan is to sow immediately, but I have had it to lie three days and was well, germinated, and done well.

Yours respectfully, B. T. N.

LAMENESS IN HORSES.—*Written for the Ohio Farmer, by W. Pierce, U. S., Bowman, Ohio.*—A spavin or ringbone is a lameness that very rarely or very seldom is frequently asked. Lameness is becoming, on examination that we can scarcely find a horse that is not either lame, or if he is not so, it is because he is not, or has not been asked to travel much. As we pass along the side walk, it is seldom we see a horse stand with his limbs and feet in a natural position, but generally find some with one fore-foot set out as far as he can reach, and the hind foot with both feet the same forward, some with contracted hoofs; others with evident fever feet; some standing tiptoe with their knees bent forward; others sprawling like a beast on the left at the same angle; and an almost endless variety of the right; thus proceed breaking from you and across the opposite row back and forth, and spreading the tops so as to form a continuous table of the stocks through the entire length of the field; make the table 30 or more inches high, to suit convenience, and let the tops or brush project far enough over the tables to be convenient for the husbandman along on both sides of the table toward the brush end, and in the direction opposite to which the brush points, take hold of the brush, give a cut with your knife, leaving sufficient length to grasp, and, as you cut, pull out the brush which will draw from the fold enclosing it, leaving it entirely free from leaf—place the brush as soon as you have secured a handful upon the table, so that it will dry in a short time—when it may be tied into bundles and taken to a proper place to be stored.

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